DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 162 590 HE 010 703

TITLE	Higher Education in the States. Volume 7, Number 2.
INSTITUTION	Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.
PUB DATE	78
NOTE	96p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Postsecondary Education Department, Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln St., Denver, CO 80295
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Annual Reports; College Programs; Educational Finance; Educational Legislation; Enrollment Trends; *Higher Education; *Postsecondary Education; *State Action; State Aid; State Surveys; *Statewide Planning; Student Financial Aid
IDENTIFIERS	Canada

ABSTRACT

Annual reports from 47 states, the District of Columbia, and two Canadian provinces focus on problems, activities, and achievements, and other areas of interest concerning postsecondary education. Reports are not included from Hawaii, South Dakota, and Utah. (SW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATES

Published by the Education Commission of the States

Volume 7, Number 2 | 1978 | Pages 33-128

ED162590

HE010703

In This Issue: Contained in this issue are the annual reports from 47 states, the District of Columbia and two Canadian provinces focusing on problems, activities, achievements and other areas of interest to the postsecondary education community. Reports were not received before the publication deadline from Hawaii, South Dakota and Utah. The annual tabular analysis from these annual reports, "1978 Major Issues of Concern to State Higher Education Agencies," has been prepared and is available on request from the ECS Department of Postsecondary Education.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Education Com. of the States

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ALABAMA

Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
John F. Porter, Jr., Executive Director

Federal Programs Administration

During fiscal year 1978, the Commission on Higher Education was designated the responsibility by the governor for the administration and coordination of the federal Titles VI-A and VII, the educational information centers, and the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). Titles VI-A and VII and HEGIS were previously administered by the State Department of Education.

Facilities Inventory and Reporting System

The compilation of the Fall 1976 facilities inventory and space utilization reports, the first cycle of an expanded facilities reporting system in Alabama, was completed and a draft report published. The second cycle of the reports was collected in Fall 1977 and used to evaluate the needs for capital outlay recommendations are now being drafted by the commission staff. Although these recommendations, the first accomplished in Alabama higher education, were not completed in time for the 1978 regular legislative session, the timetable is being updated to allow next year's recommendations to be available for the 1979 session.

Energy Conservation

The Commission on Higher Education has been designated in the state energy conservation plan as the agency responsible for implementing an energy conservation program throughout public and private postsecondary education in the state. This agency will conduct workshops, create a newsletter for the exchange of ideas and make professional expertise available to the institutions. A utilities cost and quantity survey was initiated to

supplement the commission's budget recommendations to the legislature and to evaluate the effectiveness of institutional energy conservation programs.

Legislation: (a)Appropriations

The most noteworthy point of the 1978 legislature was that the education appropriations bill did not pass. A different version of the governor's bill passed in each house. The percentage increase for higher education ranged from 19.2 percent and 22.9 percent between the two bills, with the total higher education appropriation ranging from $311,789,312 to $321,581,429. The governor is expected to call a special session of the legislature some time this summer for the passage of an education appropriations bill. Of interest is the fact that both bills retained the funding amount for the State Student Incentive Grant Program (SSIG) that for the first time would have allowed Alabama to receive the full amount of federal matching funds for the program. Additionally, the bills did not contain mandated salary increases for university faculty despite attempts to insert such language.

(b)Private Higher Education Aid

(c)Student Aid

(d)Capital Outlay

(e)Collective Bargaining

Five bills appropriating a total of $2,610,000 to private higher education institutions passed the legislature. However, the private college student grant bill, which would have granted $600 to each student attending a private college, passed the house but died on the senate calendar. Other important bills that failed to gain approval were the state guaranteed student loan program, which will be resubmitted next year or during the special session; a capital outlay bill, several of which were submitted; a collective bargaining bill; and a bill to reallocate revenues from the special education trust fund to the general fund.

Nursing Education Study

A statewide study of nursing education began in July 1977 with the appointment of an advisory committee on nursing education, composed of nursing, hospital and nursing home administrators and nursing educators. Using a computer model developed by the Virginia State Council for Higher Education, an interim report was developed in December that described the results of entering Alabama data into that model. However, these results were not conclusive, and the staff is now preparing to use the analysis and planning model for improved distribution of nursing personnel and services developed by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems. Twenty-six program proposals were submitted to the commission during the year, including diploma, certificate, associate, off-campus, baccalaureate, master's and doctoral programs. Twenty programs were approved, three disapproved and three deferred.

Program Review and Approval

ALASKA

Commission on Postsecondary Education
Pouch F, State Office Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Kerry Romesburg, Executive Director

Commission Activities

June 30, 1978, signaled the completion of the second full year of operation for the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. Tasks identified as start-up activities continued to command a share of the commission's available resources. Regulations pertinent to licensing and operation of

postsecondary institutions underwent further refinement and received final adoption as state law, and a community college advisory committee was organized and met several times throughout the year to discuss future growth and development and to consider alternative funding methods. The continuing inventory of postsecondary education opportunities available in the state resulted in the update and second printing of the *Directory of Postsecondary Education Institutions*. In addition, the interface demands upon the commission staff by the executive and legislative branches of state government, other agencies and institutions continue to increase.

Institutional Directory

Under the state's consumer protection law, which provides for the exemption of the statewide University of Alaska system, 29 institutions have been duly authorized to operate in Alaska by the commission during the last year. The nature of the 29 authorizations issued includes provisional and limited status as well as regular status. Since the statute and pertinent regulation are among the functions most recently assigned by statute to the commission, not all identified institutions have undergone the rather extensive application and review process leadig to authorization.

Institutional Licensing and Authorization

The Alaska Student Loan Program, administered by the commission, has continued to exhibit considerable growth. A 1977 general fund authorization of $4.1 million supported a total of 1,921 graduate and undergraduate loans with a mean loan amount of $2,004 per student. While fiscal 1978 figures are not yet completely known, the authorized $4.42 million are expected to support about 2,200 loans. The fiscal 1979 request of $4.84 million is based on a projection of over 2,500 loans being processed and awarded in the coming year. In 1979 the maximum loan amount that an undergraduate can qualify for was raised from $2,500 to $3,000 annually with the maximum of $5,000 for graduate students remaining.

Student Loan Program

As a follow up to the comprehensive study of the community colleges in Alaska completed last year, the Commission on Postsecondary Education initiated a community college finance study this year. The current study is directed toward the identification of alternative funding mechanisms and the exploration of the viability of a formula basis for funding.

Community College Finance Study

General fund appropriations for the statewide University of Alaska system for its fiscal year 1979 operating budget were set at $70.7 million within a total authorized amount of $133.6 million. These amounts represent increases of 15 percent and 21 percent respectively over 1977-78. A capital budget of $3.5 million was authorized to include some 35 different projects, with $1.5 million to be expended for the acquisition of books for the Anchorage campus library. The legislature provided for the issuance of an additional $29.1 million through general obligation bonds for capital improvements for facilities. The bonds, if approved by the electorate in November 1978, will provide the means for funding 36 projects. Among the most significant of these projects is $5 million for a proposed classroom/office building in Anchorage, $1 million to improve water treatment facilities in Fairbanks, $1.9 million for Nome Community College, $2.3 million for Tanana Valley Community College in Fairbanks and $3.6 million for an aircraft/airframe vocational education building in Anchorage. Foster Diebold, formerly executive secretary to the University of Alaska Board of Regents, was named president of the statewide system mid-year after Neil Humphrey resigned after less than six months in that office. Diebold's term is specified to end on July 1, 1979. Meanwhile, the regents intend to open a search for a new president.

Appropriations

Capital Funding Bonds

New University President

Two-year College Administrative Restructure

The University of Alaska Board of Regents by creating the new position of chancellor for community colleges effectively changed the organizational structure of having some of the community colleges reporting through three regional chancellors while others reported to a vice president for rural affairs. Under the new organizational structure the regents decreed that each community college will seek independent accreditation status rather than continuing to enjoy blanket accreditation under the statewide system status.

University Reorganization

The legislature again, as in past years, considered several bills to reorganize the University of Alaska system but failed to pass any of them. The bills considered were directed toward giving the community colleges a stronger identity and attempting to install greater ease in budget development and fiscal accountability. None of the bills survived the legislative session.

Private Institutions Activities

In the private sector, Alaska Methodist University completed its first year after reopening its doors in the Fall of 1977. Glenn Olds, former president of Kent State University in Ohio, heads the once financially troubled institution and has been successful in reaching formal agreement with Southern Methodist University to offer a joint master of legal affairs degree program. Negotiations are currently under way with Southern Methodist to install a joint doctoral program in educational administration. Alaska Methodist University has attained candidate for accreditation status from the Northwest Association. Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka, which has operated since 1878 and is under the leadership of a new president, Hugh Holloway, has an enrollment of about 200 students that has continued to stabilize over the years. Inupiat University of the Arctic, in Barrow, acquired a new chief executive in 1978. Inupiat, once under show-cause order by the Northwest Association, was successful in having the order removed and has been reawarded candidacy status.

ARIZONA

State Board of Regents
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Lawrence E. Woodall, Executive Coordinator

Enrollments

Fall 1977 semester enrollments in the Arizona public universities totaled 75,908 headcount and 62,847 audited full-time equivalent (FTE), a 3.3 percent increase in headcount and a 2 percent increase in FTE over the previous year. A method for determining FTE, based upon the level at which a course was taught rather than the classification of the student who enrolled in the course, was employed for the first time. Had the previous formula been used, the university enrollments would have shown a slightly greater percentage increase. All three institutions experienced enrollment increases with the greatest increase of about 6 percent at Northern Arizona University.

Tuition Increases

In May 1978, the Board of Regents, reacting to bills introduced in the legislature to greatly increase tuition and fees at Arizona's public universities, increased registration fees for Arizona residents by $50 per semester and tuition and fees for nonresidents by $230 per semester, effective Fall 1978. The presidents of the universities were directed to take all reasonable actions to make funds available by means of loans or grants to see that no student is denied the opportunity to

enroll because of lack of funds. An examination of all tuition and fees charged by the universities was authorized, pointing toward future indexing of tuition increases to inflation factors in university costs.

Student Board Member

A student liaison position to the Board of Regents was created through new legislation adopted in 1978. One student, selected by the governor from a list of nominees provided by university student associations, will serve as a nonvoting liaison member to the board. The term of office is one year and the position will be rotated between the three universities.

Cost Study

A two-year effort to measure and assess instructional costs in Arizona's public universities moved toward completion. The cost study is designed to serve as a management tool for the regents and local university administrators.

Internal Auditors

After July 1, 1978, the internal auditors at the three Arizona universities will report to an audit and budget subcommittee of the Board of Regents through the executive coordinator. Previously, the internal auditors reported to local university administrators.

Continuing Education/ Off-campus Programs Policies

In March 1978, the Board of Regents adopted new policies for continuing education and off-campus course offerings. These policies were designed to eliminate unnecessary duplication of off-campus courses while maximizing the resources available for needed off-campus offerings. Under the policies, each university was given primary territorial responsibilities and a continuing education coordinating committee was established to identify unnecessary duplication and any unmet needs and to facilitate delivery of academic services throughout the state.

Consortia

Guidelines governing the operation of systemwide consortia in which all three universities would participate also were adopted. A new consortium on gerontology was established. The universities and community colleges are participating in the previously established ACESS consortium in delivering services to the Department of Economic Security under Title XX of the federal Education Amendments of 1976.

Student Exchange Program

The administrative functions of the Arizona Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) Student Exchange Program were transferred from the University of Arizona to the Board of Regents' central office, increasing accessibility of the program to Arizona residents. At the same time, operating procedures were streamlined. During the 1977-78 academic year, 183 Arizona residents were supported in WICHE programs at a cost in excess of $1.5 million.

Equal Pay Plan

During 1977-78, the personnel departments of the three universities completed the requirements of the 1976 Senate Bill 1222 that mandated an equal pay plan for all nonacademic university employees. The last of four adjustments is being applied on July 1, 1978. Compensation specialists are being recruited to complete the implementation of the universities' compensation plan, mandated under the same legislative act.

Private Higher Education

In December 1977, the Board of Regents adopted a policy statement expressing support for the development of responsive and responsible institutions of private higher education in Arizona. The regents also expressed their concerns to the North Central Association over a perceived lowering of standards and the lack of appropriate guidelines that may be applied to institutions granted candidate and membership status in the association.

Accrediting Standards

New Policy Guidelines

In other academic actions, the regents approved policy guidelines to eliminate unfair competition between universities and private enterprise, adopted new outside employment policies for faculty, developed a new enrollment reporting

Enrollment Reporting

Traveling Scholars

system and initiated a traveling scholars program that permits Arizona residents to take advantage of unique program or course offerings at any of the institutions in the system. During 1977, refunding revenue bonds totaling $22.3

Revenue Bonds

million were sold at the University of Arizona and $9 million at Northern Arizona University, effecting a substantial savings in interest over the life of the bonds.

Athletic Conference

Effective Fall 1978, the University of Arizona and Arizona State University will join the Pacific-8 Athletic Conference, which will become the Pacific-10 Conference. Both schools were previously members of the Western Athletic Conference.

1202 Commission Reorganization

In October 1977, by executive order of the governor, the Commission for Postsecondary Education (1202 commission) was placed under the general supervision of the Board of Regents and the executive coordinator of the regents was made an ex officio member of the commission. I. Don Bell resigned as executive director of the commission in June 1978 and was succeeded by Ross Erbschloe.

Student Aid

The State Student Incentive Grant Program, administered by the commission and in its second year, increased to $1.3 million with some 2,500 individual grants to the state's needy students.

and Loans

A positive report is to be presented to the governor in the Fall by the commission's guaranteed student loan program task force, which recently completed its feasibility study. Preliminary planning was completed by the commission for an

Educational Information Center

educational information center. An initial phase, consisting of research and data collection in the Fall and Winter of 1978-79, will be followed in the Spring with an expanded directory of postsecondary education opportunities in Arizona as well as a 24-hour toll-free WATS line to an information center at the commission offices.

Two-year Colleges: (a)Capital Outlay

The 1978 legislature increased the state capital outlay dollars for community college districts having under 5,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students from

(b)Formula Funding

$135 per FTE to $175. Also, the $500 limit for remuneration on a per diem basis to State Community College Board members was increased to $700 per year.

(c)Property Leasing

Legislation also provided that the State Community College Board may enter into long-term lease or lease-purchase agreements for real property. The Maricopa County Community College District is in the process of establishing

(d)New Colleges

two new colleges, Rio Salado and South Mountain, the sixth and seventh colleges in the district.

(e)New State-Director

George L. Hall, executive director of the Community College Board, retired effective July 1, 1978 and Russell O. Bloyer was appointed to succeed him.

ARKANSAS

Department of Higher Education
1301 West Seventh Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
M. Olin Cook, Director

Legislative Sessions

As the General Assembly meets in regular session on a biennial basis, a regular session was held in 1977 and another will not be held until 1979. There is a possibility that a special session could be called before 1979, but items on the call would likely be concerned only with error corrections in legislation and responses to emergency situations. With no legislative session during the past year, most of the time of the Department of Higher Education staff has been

devoted to implementation of new programs and major planning activities.

Master Plan Development

One of the major efforts in which the department has been involved is development of a master plan for postsecondary education, begun during the early part of 1977 and carried out with a $100,000 appropriation made during the 1977 legislative session. During September and October 1977 12 public hearings were held throughout the state with a total attendance of approximately 2,000 people. A number of people have worked on committees dealing with several different issues facing postsecondary education. Represented among the people serving on the committees were public higher education institution officials, representatives of private and proprietary institutions, vocational-technical school personnel, State Department of Education officials, legislators, representatives from the executive branch of state government, members of the general public and others. The 1202 Postsecondary Planning Commission and the State Board of Higher Education have reviewed progress reports throughout the process. Completion of the plan is expected to take place during late summer.

Desegregation Plan

Arkansas prepared a higher education desegregation plan that was approved by the U.S. Office for Civil Rights (OCR) in 1974. In response to a request to revise the plan according to guidelines prepared by the OCR, considerable time during the year was devoted to this task. The revised plan was among the first approved by the office in February 1978.

Data Processing Project

The Department of Higher Education has been working for several years on the development of data processing capabilities at the institutions, involving common software development and the acquisition of hardware adequate to meet the needs of the institutions. During Spring 1978, a project was begun to update the higher education data processing plan in conjunction with the institutions and the Department of Computer Services. Involved in the plan will be software, hardware and communications needs by functional level in administration, research and instructional areas during the next five years.

Agricultural Education Study

In an effort to determine the optimum level and location of agricultural instruction programs and services throughout the state, a study was conducted during the winter. Four out-of-state consultants visited each institution offering agricultural instruction and prepared a report with recommendations for the use of the institutions and the State Board of Higher Education in planning for new programs and making modifications in existing programs.

New Classification and Pay Plan

During the 1977 legislative session, all classified personnel at the public colleges and universities were brought under a classification and pay plan, administered by the Department of Higher Education and implemented on July 1, 1977. As would be expected, many difficulties were experienced in implementing this type of complex program but as policies have been developed and modified, the process has been much improved. The goal of the legislation was to equalize salaries paid to classified personnel at the various institutions with similar personnel in other state agencies.

Institutional Data and Reports

With the increase in federal and state government regulations, demands upon the institutions for data and reports have increased dramatically. Efforts have been made during the year to modify reporting formats, eliminate unnecessary reports and requests for data and combine reports where feasible. A concentrated effort was made during the Fall of 1977 to revise the procedures for requesting higher education legislative appropriations. Many of the formula areas were changed to make them less complicated, and the general format was changed to provide a complete report of all income and expenditures from all

Formula Funding

sources. It is expected that the revised procedures and formats will provide all information needed by the State Board of Higher Education, the governor and the Legislative Council and reduce the number of additional requests for information that has been characteristic of the recent past.

Appropriations

As the end of the 1977 regular legislative session was reached, appropriations for operating purposes at colleges and universities had been increased by 16.7 percent for 1977-78 and another 11.2 percent for 1978-79. Even though these amounts had been appropriated, it was not expected at that time that all revenues necessary to fund the appropriations would be available. With an improved state economy, it is now clear that full funding will be available as well as a surplus of unappropriated general revenues.

CALIFORNIA

Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 Twelfth Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Patrick M. Callan, Director

Coordination Functions

The Postsecondary Education Commission is authorized under statute to exercise a variety of planning and evaluation functions in the statewide coordination of postsecondary education and serves as the primary source of advice on postsecondary education policy for both the legislature and the governor. Throughout the 1977-78 session, the commission's working relationship with the legislature expanded in terms of extensive institutional budget and legislation analysis and testimony in hearings. The usual activity surrounding legislative consideration of the budget was complicated still further in June by the passage of Proposition 13. The ballot initiative sharply reduced individual and business property taxes and cut local property tax revenue by $7 billion beginning July 1 of this year.

Proposition 13 and Its Budget Impact

The commission responded to the initial effects of Proposition 13 through advice to legislative fiscal committees in their final work on the state's budget. Although $5 billion of the state's budget surplus was allocated to relieve the first year fiscal pressures on local government and state spending was reduced, the three public segments did experience budget cuts. It is now apparent that changes in financial support patterns for public postsecondary education in California will be the subject of much debate during the next year. The commission's recommendations on such questions as tuition and student financial aid, program and budget review will play an important role in the decision-making process.

Master Plan Update

The commission has a statutory responsibility to prepare and update annually a five-year plan for California postsecondary education. The second update of the plan, published in January 1978, contains a progress report on the major issues facing postsecondary education. These include equal educational opportunity, student financial assistance, basic skills deficiencies, postsecondary education finance and program and facilities planning. The update also identifies two new issues confronting California postsecondary education — the organization and governance of vocational education and faculty and administrative affirmative action. A special introductory section examines the relationships between education and employment and explores the impact of California's changing demographic profile and continuing high rate of unemployment on the state's educational policy.

Program Review

Each year, the commission reviews proposals from the public segments for new programs and makes recommendations to the legislature and governor. Following the guidelines published in 1975 and revised in 1976, commission staff reviewed a total of 132 proposals for new academic and occupational programs during the past year, of which 104 were approved.

Off-campus Program Inventory

The magnitude of the expansion of off-campus instruction is revealed in the commission's second annual inventory of off-campus locations and programs, published in March 1978. The inventory identified almost 4,500 locations where college courses, including certificate and external degree programs, are being offered. The report, based on responses from 94 percent of the accredited colleges and universities in California, provides information on the number of off-campus locations per college, types of off-campus facilities, distances from campuses, number of courses, credit and noncredit registrations, number of programs and number of programs by academic field at each off-campus location.

New Campuses/Off-Campus Centers Approval

Without the commission's recommendation, the legislature will not provide capital outlay funds for new campuses or off-campus centers for the university, the state university or the community college systems. In April 1975, the commission adopted formal guidelines and procedures for reviewing proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers. The community college districts, through the statewide Board of Governors, submitted all of the proposals for new campuses and off-campus centers reviewed by the commission last year. After certain revisions were made in the proposals, the commission approved two off-campus centers, one site for a new college in Orange County and is negotiating with another district over alternative sites for its new campus. Following commission approval, California State College at Dominguez Hills received university status and became the 15th university campus in the California State University and Colleges system. Four campuses in the system retain college status.

University Status

Faculty Salary Study

In 1965, the legislature established the principle of parity as a primary consideration in determining the level of faculty salaries and fringe benefits at the University of California and the California State University and Colleges. It is the commission's responsibility, in cooperation with the university and the state university, to report each year to the legislature and governor on the level of salaries and benefits required to maintain parity with selected comparative institutions. The commission's study is a statistical analysis of the academic marketplace and determines the competitive position of the two public systems. The report is not a recommendation to the legislature but is one of the factors considered by the legislature and governor in reaching a final decision on salaries and benefits. In December 1977 the commission issued its preliminary report and in May its final report.

Librarians Salary Study

This year, the commission completed the first comprehensive study of salaries paid to librarians at California's university and state university systems. The major objective of the study, done in response to a legislative request, was to determine the ability of California's four-year public institutions to successfully recruit qualified librarians. The study found that librarians at the University of California and the California State University and Colleges are currently being paid at a higher level than librarians in comparable four-year institutions, both within the state and nationally, but substantially lower than the community college librarians in California. The study concluded that both the university and state university are in a healthy competitive situation in hiring and retaining librarians.

Private Institutions Study

In response to legislative concerns about the increasing competition for resources for financing postsecondary education, as well as the problems of steady state full-time enrollments, the commission conducted a comprehensive study, *State Policy Toward Independent Postsecondary Institutions*, of the state's 260 independent colleges and universities. The results, published in June 1978, revealed three major conclusions. First, the majority of California's independent institutions seem to be in relatively stable financial health despite evidence of weakness in some institutions and a potential for deterioration. Second, the state's student assistance programs, particularly the scholarship program, are of vital importance to the continued financial stability of the independent sector. Third, vital and healthy independent institutions are a necessity, not a luxury, in California postsecondary education, and state policy on student assistance should continue to reflect an awareness of the benefits associated with the presence of such institutions.

Vocational Education State Plan

Recognizing the need for planning and coordination of vocational education in California, commission staff has participated in the development of a state plan for vocational education through membership on the state planning committee for vocational education and on the working committee that advised the joint committee on vocational education, composed of three representatives from the community colleges board and three from the State Board of Education. In addition, the commission recommended to the legislature that a separate coordinating board be created to govern vocational education, resulting in legislation being introduced in support of the commission's recommendation. The proposal is now the subject of legislative interim study.

Equal Opportunity Study

Providing equal educational opportunity in and access to postsecondary education continues to be a basic concern of the commission. In June 1977, the commission completed work on its second annual review of trends in access, distribution and retention of ethnic minorities and women entitled *Equal Educational Opportunity in California Postsecondary Education, Part II*. The study analyzed the continuing barriers to equal educational opportunities and also assessed the anticipated impact of the Bakke decision. In May 1978, a progress report was released by the commission that concluded that "during the past three years there has been a net decrease in the number of Chicano/Latino and Black students enrolled in the undergraduate and graduate programs at the public postsecondary institutions."

and Data Collection

The commission, in response to legislative mandate, is working cooperatively with public institutions to gather employment, classification and compensation data on women and ethnic minorities in California public postsecondary education. The federal EEO-6 form, which both public and independent institutions file with the commission biennially, will provide the vehicle for this data collection. The public segments will provide narrative analyses of the patterns of underrepresentation and underutilization of women and minorities in academic employment programs. The commission will analyze the data and segmental evaluations and report its findings to the governor and legislature on March 1, 1980 and biennially through 1984.

Handicapped Access State Plan

Under both a legislative resolution and federal regulations on access for handicapped students, the commission approved in June 1978 a state plan for increasing the representation of students with disabilities in public higher education. This plan, developed in cooperation with the three segments of public higher education and in consultation with an advisory group composed of students with various disabilities, has as its major objective the integration or "mainstreaming" of students with disabilities into the regular curriculum. The

plan provides a framework for the delivery of services to disabled students and it is anticipated that each segment will expand upon the plan and implement it according to its own statutory mission and functions.

Basic Writing Skills

In the first update to its five-year plan, the commission recognized the decline in basic skills as a serious problem facing postsecondary education, particularly in writing skills. The commission decided to convene representatives from all levels of public and private education to meet with interested legislators and staff to examine proposed and existing programs designed to remedy the problem of basic writing skills deficiencies among high school and college students. This resulted in the formation of the intersegmental committee on writing skills. In addition, the commission has recently published the first edition of *Post Scripts,* a statewide newsletter providing information about major problems, innovative programs and possible solutions to the decline in writing skills in California.

Lifelong Learning

In order to encourage a coherent state policy on formal learning beyond the traditional college years, the commission is continuing its examination of lifelong learning. Working as a liaison between experts in educational technology, the legislature and the governor's office, commission staff members have endeavored to build common understandings and definitions. In a brief position paper given to the legislature, the commission defined and categorized adult learners by the primary type of education required. In addition, reports are being drafted on several aspects including (1) the several kinds of part-time students in postsecondary education, both degree-oriented and noncredit; (2) the current and potential uses of electronic media for "remote" (beyond campus) instruction, both at introductory and continuing professional levels; (3) the policies that affect adult participation in various programs; and (4) the provision of selected academic support services on a regional basis.

Statewide Information System

and Data Base

Designated as a "primary source" of postsecondary information for the state, the commission has developed a comprehensive statewide data base containing timely, accurate and comparable information collected from diverse sources, including California institutions. In January 1977, two of the first five information files entered into the computerized system, enrollments and degrees conferred, were provided on computer tape by the public segments. The remaining three categories — institutional characteristics, academic and occupational program inventories and off-campus centers inventory — use data collected from a variety of information sources, ranging from statewide surveys to computer information systems. Common definitions for enrollments, degrees conferred, institutional characteristics and program inventory are being employed in reporting statistical data for the commission's information system. In addition, California is one of five states participating in the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems' state-level information base project for postsecondary education planning. As the 1202 commission, the Postsecondary Education Commission also conducts information surveys for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the National Center for Education Statistics. The data collected are used in three annual information publications: the *Information Digest,* the *Directory of California Colleges and Universities* and the *Inventory of Academic and Occupational Programs in California.*

Surveys and Publications

Information Digest

The commission's second annual *Information Digest* provides a quantitative overview of the condition of California's postsecondary educational system and an assessment of major changes that have occurred over the last five years. Information on enrollments, degrees conferred, finance and faculty has been continued and expanded in the 1978 edition and more information about the

independent sector has been provided. National and selected state data have been included for the first time in the sections on student enrollment and degrees conferred. The data permit comparisons between California and the next five largest states and the nation as a whole. New topical areas dealing with off-campus centers, student aid and entrance test scores have also been included.

Federal Programs Administration

An important function of the commission involving both statewide coordination and planning is the administration of federal programs for postsecondary education. As the state agency to administer six grant programs created by the Higher Education Act of 1965, the commission has, during the past year, integrated all federal programs into the overall planning cycle for California postsecondary education. It has recognized the need for better planning, not only for state programs and funds, but also for federal programs and funds. The result has been increased coordination between these programs.

COLORADO

Commission on Higher Education
1550 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
Lee R. Kerschner, Executive Director

New Master Plan

In January 1978, the Commission on Higher Education presented to the General Assembly a master plan for postsecondary education in Colorado. 1977 legislation directed the commission to prepare such a plan as part of its comprehensive planning responsibilities. The reports of eight task forces created in 1974 to address the major higher education issues in Colorado provided a base for development of the master plan together with statewide public hearings and meetings with governing boards, institutional administrators, faculties and students. The resulting document is based upon the concept of a rolling five-year plan with planning constantly occurring five years into the future, concurrent with more immediate ongoing programs and budgetary decision making. Equally important, it sets forth a formal statewide planning process.

Goals, Roles and Mission

The master plan states that the broad aim of postsecondary education in Colorado is to promote and preserve quality, diversity, accountability and access while at the same time enhancing equality of opportunity. This aim is translated into 7 goals and within this framework 20 specific objectives. Historical overviews and a description of the environment during the planning period are presented, including projections of population, economy, manpower needs, postsecondary enrollments and program emphasis.

The heart of the master plan, the institutional role and mission statements, sets forth the part for each institution to play through 1982-83 in the total system of postsecondary education in Colorado. The role statements include the historical background, institutional type (the current and planned broad mission of the institution), role for the planning period (types of programs to be emphasized), service areas (major geographical area of responsibility), clientele and entrance indicators (the type of student to be served), program emphasis and unique characteristics and institutional statistics including projected enrollments.

Issues To Be Resolved

The final section of the plan contains background, analysis, recommendations and fiscal implications on each of the 26 issues that are to be resolved during the planning period to assist implementation of the goals and objectives. Among

those issues identified in the plan that would require legislation were fundamental governance structure changes, governance of the University of Southern Colorado, control of in-state academic program offerings by out-of-state institutions, the administrative structure for vocational education, veterans programs approval, the Outreach program, state support of private and proprietary education and rural access. Some of the issues to be resolved by administrative action are the administrative structure of the Auraria Higher Education Center, review of existing academic programs, trustees consortia arrangements, remedial education, institutional master plans and the budgetary process. Other issues were recommended for further study. Studies and projects recommended in the plan are underway, and where indicated, policies and guidelines are being developed.

Master Plan Implementation (a)Governing Board Change

A report on implementation of the master plan is due to the legislature by February 1, 1979. The recommendations contained in the plan are currently in various stages of implementation. Several bills were passed during the 1978 session as part of the implementation process. S.B. 81 transferred the governance of University of Southern Colorado to the Board of Agriculture, the governing board for Colorado State University and Fort Lewis College. H.B. 1015 transferred responsibility for the "Diploma Mill Act" to the commission. S.B. 26 providing a reduction of summer school tuition at institutions will, if successfull, aid enrollments in rural institutions. H.B. 1022, which permits an annual increase of up to 7 percent in state funding of students at district colleges, will also aid those rural institutions.

(b)Diploma Mills

(c) Aid for Rural Institutions

Program Review

Continuing its efforts in the area of review of existing programs, the Commission on Higher Education anticipates completion of a planned process that will provide for the review of each of the approximately 280 approved degree programs at least once in every five-year period. It is anticipated this review process will be completed by Fall 1978. As a part of this process, the commission initiated an assessment of the nursing needs in Colorado. The commission's report is scheduled for completion in the Fall of 1978. An intensive review of the teacher education programs is also scheduled for completion by September of 1978.

Optometry Student Grants

The 1978 legislature appropriated funds to initiate an optometry student grant program to provide support for 10 students to pursue courses of study in optometry through the WICHE* student exchange program. The appropriation is for one year and the commission is charged with reporting to the legislative Joint Budget Committee by December 1, 1978, concerning the need for and supply of optometrists by regions of the state.

Fifth Pathway Program

Another legislative action, known as the Fifth Pathway Program, provides that Colorado residents who have completed their basic medical education in a foreign medical school could enroll in a one-year course of study at the University of Colorado school of medicine in order to improve their skills and knowledge. Successful completion of the program would result in licensure to practice medicine in Colordo. In spite of wide publicity and a few requests for information from students, there was only one request for admission to the program beginning July 1, 1978. A survey of students is planned to determine what contributed to their lack of interest in the program.

Institutional Regulation

Continued concern for the need to supervise the large number of postsecondary courses offered in Colorado by out-of-state institutions resulted in the transfer of this authority from the Colorado Department of Education to the Commission

*Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

on Higher Education. No funds were appropriated to assist in the administration of this action.

Educational Information Centers

The governor designated the state 1202 commission as the agency responsible for planning for educational information centers in Colorado. The commission will work closely with the Colorado Department of Education in this effort.The 1977 legislature enacted legislation that authorized the Commission on Higher Education to negotiate agreements with other states whereby up to one-year exchanges of individual students could be arranged. States were surveyed as to their interest and during 1978 Colorado students did participate in the program. The statute provides for a yearly maximum of 50 students to be involved in the program.

Reciprocity Agreements

Outreach Program

The statewide outreach program coordinated by the commission continued to grow during 1977-78. Class offerings increased to more than 5,500 with individual enrollments totalling nearly 83,000. This program is supported through the generation of over $7.1 million in tuition revenues.

Student Aid: Public and Private

Legislation passed in 1977 authorized a program of financial aid for Colorado undergraduate students who attend any Colorado institution of higher education that is not pervasively sectarian. Funds for the program are drawn half from federal and half from state sources. The appropriations bill contained a footnote limiting the use of the state portion of the funds to public two- and four-year institutions. However, the governor vetoed the footnote.

Student Aid Handbook

In June 1978 the commission adopted a *Handbook for State-Funded Student Assistance Programs* that consolidates and clarifies all program policies for state-funded student assistance in one document. Because Colorado operates a decentralized program, institutions play a significant role in the administration of state-funded student aid. The handbook provides the direction needed by institutions to coordinate their efforts into a statewide program.

Budgeting

In the budget area the commission reestablished its role by focusing on three major issues — enrollment trends, student/ faculty ratios and tuition policies. In addition, procedures were developed to coordinate institutional budget requests with the master plan role and mission statements.

CONNECTICUT

Board of Higher Education
340 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06101
Michael D. Usdan, Commissioner

New Coordinating Board

An "Act Reorganizing Higher Education (PA 77-573)", passed during the 1977 session of the General Assembly, created a new coordinating board, the Board of Higher Education, to replace the Commission for Higher Education. The legislation was enacted after several years of debate about statewide governance and after several studies concerning the structure of higher education in the state. The 1977 legislation was a compromise between the several proposed plans. It strengthened the coordinating powers without substantially affecting the governance of the individual constituent units. The five constituent units boards are still operative. Among the additional powers and responsibilities of the Board of Higher Education are the preparation of a consolidated budget, the development of statewide policy and the preparation of reports on the conditions

and needs of the statewide system of higher education including a priority list of capital projects and recommendations to merge, close or otherwise alter existing programs, facilities or campuses. The board is required to submit to the legislature a proposal for the organization and responsibilities of the higher education structure by September 1, 1979.

Board Membership and Operations

The new 20-member board was sworn in by the governor on August 2, 1977. In addition to the 20 appointed members, the secretary of the State Board of Education serves ex-officio. The board has formed four committees to assist in carrying out its work — fiscal and budget management, student and academic affairs, capital projects and an executive committee. All matters requiring board action are studied by the appropriate committee that then makes its recommendations to the full board.

Staff Reorganization

A commissioner was employed in December 1977 and a deputy commissioner in January and a table of staff organization, as required by the 1977 legislation, was submitted to the board by the commissioner in late March. The staff is structured into four units: budget and financial analysis, planning and academic affairs, management systems and statewide services and the commissioner's office. Advisory committees have also been appointed, including a faculty advisory committee and advisory committees on affirmative action and the concerns of the handicapped.

Appropriations

The first consolidated budget was submitted by the board to the governor and the 1978 legislative session. The final appropriation for 1978-79 was $176.8 million, an increase of 9.4 percent over 1977-78. However, $10 million of this increase will go to meet collective bargaining costs. The board had requested a budget of $184.7 million. The appropriation is 8.2 percent of the total state budget.

Student Aid

The 1978-79 appropriation includes $4.7 million to provide financial assistance to Connecticut students enrolled in the state's independent colleges, an increase of $700,000 over 1977-78. The appropriation also reflects an increase of $500,000 for the student financial assistance program for a total of $3.45 million. During the 1977-78 academic year approximately 6,600 students received financial assistance under four programs. In addition to these programs, public colleges provide financial assistance by waiving tuition for up to 10 percent of their students. Three financial assistance programs are also available for veterans.

Student Aid Administration

Prior to 1976-77, the state scholarship program was administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) in Princeton. In 1976, a state organization was established to administer all state programs of student financial assistance that utilizes locally developed computer systems but continues to use ETS for processing financial need statements. The 1977-78 academic year was the first year that the in-state administration was fully operational. The costs for state administration of the financial assistance programs were considerably lower than the cost of contracted services with ETS. In addition to being cost effective, the state administration has led to an increase in student financial assistance services, including greater participation in college night seminars, field visits, the development of training programs for financial aid administrators, interaction with high school guidance counselors and the publication of financial aid brochures.

Management Information System

Higher education activities this year have included an evaluation of the management information system (MIS). Although the board began developing a

statewide information system for higher education in 1973, progress has been slow. An outside consultant, Systems Research Inc., was hired to review the MIS and to make recommendations to the board. The results of this review have indicated that a need for an integrated information system still exists and that development and implementation of the MIS should continue with some modifications.

New Technical College

A new technical college, New Haven State Technical College, was licensed this year, making a total of five technical colleges in the state system. Planning approval was granted to the technical colleges for a program in fire technology leading to the associate in science degree. Planning approval was also granted to

Program Approval

Middlesex Community College for a program in medical imaging and radiation leading to the associate in science degree; to New Haven Technical College for programs in automotive technology, biomedical engineering and graphic communications technology leading to associate in science degrees; and to Southern Connecticut State College for a program in computer science leading to a bachelor in science degree. Licensure was granted to the University of Hartford for a program in applied communications leading to a master of arts degree and to Sacred Heart University for a bachelor of science degree in criminal justice. In December, the board voted to establish a moratorium on the review and approval of proposals for new programs in order to revise the procedures for the coordination of program planning. The revised procedures were approved by the board in June.

Enrollment

Total enrollment (151,019) in Connecticut colleges and universities increased 3.1 percent for Fall 1977 over Fall 1976, due primarily to an increase in part-time students. Full-time undergraduate enrollment at public colleges (47,169) declined 1.8 percent, while full-time undergraduate enrollment at the independent colleges (29,651) increased slightly by 1.4 percent. This was the second year that a decrease in full-time enrollment occurred. Part-time undergraduate enrollment increased 8.6 percent at both public and independent colleges (36,509). Total graduate enrollments did not change significantly showing only a slight increase in both full-time (8,977) and part-time (18,514) students.

Degrees Awarded

A total of 26,813 degrees were conferred during the 1976-77 academic year. The number of associate and master's degrees awarded increased slightly while the number of bachelor's and doctoral degrees awarded declined slightly. The number of bachelor's and advanced degrees awarded in business and management, engineering and the health professions showed an increase while the number in the biological sciences, education, letters, psychology and the social sciences decreased. At the associate degree level, the number of degrees awarded for business and commerce, data processing technologies and public-service related technologies increased while the number in arts and sciences decreased significantly.

Student Transfer

To assist student mobility, the board again published a guidebook, *College Transfer in Connecticut*, containing profiles of the transfer policies and procedures of all of the colleges and universities in the state. A cross-registration

Cross Registration

bulletin is being published to facilitate the sharing of resources among Connecticut institutions of higher education. In order to increase communications within the higher education community, with other state agencies and with

Newsletter

legislators the Board of Higher Education has initiated a new quarterly newsletter, *P.S. Postsecondary Education in Connecticut*.

DELAWARE

Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
800 Delaware Avenue, Suite 703
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
John F. Corrozi, Executive Director

Enrollments

Opening fall enrollment in 1977 for postsecondary education in Delaware showed a negligible decrease over full- and part-time enrollment recorded in Fall 1976. However, state appropriations for postsecondary education included in the fiscal year 1979 budget bill were 9.5 percent higher than 1978 appropriations. The state's 1978-79 bond bill will include bonding for a new agricultural sciences building at the University of Delaware and a stadium at Delaware State College.

Appropriations

Bonds

New 1202 Commission Functions

The composition and functions of the Postsecondary Education Commission were redefined in September 1977. Among the new functions assigned the commission are postsecondary education budget review for the governor and development of statewide postsecondary education goals. An ad hoc commission, appointed by the governor to study the future of education in Delaware, completed its report of the higher education panel that recommended the establishment of a statutory state board of postsecondary education. Legislation to create such a board was introduced in May 1978, but was not formally considered prior to the legislature's adjournment on June 30.

Study Commission

New State Board

Student Aid

Legislation combining certain student financial aid programs and allowing the state to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states was enacted in June 1978. The need-based program is to be administered by the Postsecondary Education Commission.

University Activities

The University of Delaware has restructured and realigned the programs of its college of education that will result in a reduction of faculty over the next two years. The Bartol Research Foundation, an independent research arm of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, has affiliated with the university. Bartol will move to the university's campus in Newark where facilities, expertise and equipment will be shared with the university's physics department.

Community Colleges and State Colleges

Delaware Technical and Community College launched an extensive faculty development program during 1978 and has developed plans for expansion of its industrial training programs. Delaware State College developed new programs in career development, institutional research and internship practicums in conjunction with advanced institutional development program grants.

Private Institutions

In the independent sector, bachelor degree programs were approved for Goldey Beacom College, which has previously offered only two-year degree programs. A master of business administration degree was approved as the first graduate-level program of Wilmington College.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Commission on Postsecondary Education
1329 E Street, N.W., Suite 1023
Washington, D.C. 20004
Eloise S. Turner, Executive Secretary

University Consolidation

The University of the District of Columbia (UDC), the urban land-grant institution serving residents of the nation's capital, was consolidated into a single management system on August 1, 1977, at which time the Board of Trustees announced appointment of the university's first president, Lisle C. Carter, Jr. Created by an act of the United States Congress in 1974 and approved by the District of Columbia City Council in 1975, UDC is the result of a merger of the District of Columbia Teachers College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. The consolidated university offers two-year, four-year and graduate degree programs. Academic consolidation of the predecessor institutions has resulted in a new structure consisting of five colleges — liberal and fine arts; physical science, engineering and technology; business and public management; education and human ecology; and life science. There is also the university college for general education, instructional support and other special programs. The university begins operation under the new academic structure in September 1978 with an enrollment of approximately 13,000 students.

Institutional Licensure

The new Educational Institution Licensure Commission for the District of Columbia, established by law in 1977, is operative and has developed proposed regulations, standards and procedures for licensing private education institutions, which are undergoing public review. Licensure responsibilities in the District of Columbia are exacting due to the large number of proprietary, out-of-state and foreign institutions located or licensed in the District. The manner in which the proposed regulations will relate to the private institutions of higher education chartered by the U.S. Congress and/or accredited by the Middle States Association and the professional accrediting bodies has not yet been clarified.

Student Aid Problems

The major postsecondary education problem in the District has continued to be student assistance, although the situation has improved since 1976-77, when the D.C. guaranteed student loan program was suspended and no viable alternative source of loans existed. Although operating with a minimum of borrowed staff, the D.C. State Student Incentive Grant Program is effective and will have provided grants to approximately 650 full- and part-time (no less than half-time) students in 1977-78. The student loan program will not be reinstated until 1980-81. In the meantime, the D.C. Federally Insured Student Loan Consortium Program will annually provide $1 million to new borrowers and $4 million to students who borrowed previously under the guaranteed loan program. Loans will be restricted to D.C. residents at eligible postsecondary institutions in D.C., Maryland and Virginia (except for previous borrowers). The D.C. State Education Services Division began an intensive collection effort in April 1977 on the 3,694 defaulted loans then in existence. By May 1977, 720 repayment agreements had been negotiated for repayment of $1.8 million, and strenuous collection efforts are continuing on the 3,015 current defaulted loans and the approximately 50 new defaults arising each month on remaining loans made through 1975-76.

Commission Studies

The Commission on Postsecondary Education continues its responsibilities for Section 1203 planning, postsecondary education data base maintenance, Title IA and Title VIA (of federal legislation). During 1977-78 the commission has undertaken planning studies in the areas of programmatic needs assessment and statistical reviews of student assistance programs. The Title IA program has funded projects providing community services and continuing education to the elderly, low-income women and the advisory neighborhood commissions of the D.C. government. The 1979 program will concentrate upon training elderly persons as paraprofessionals in the public schools and in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation techniques, providing legal assistance to the handicapped and

Community Services/ Continuing Education

developing articulation among university nursing programs and public school counseling and preparation for medical professions.

Universities Consortium

The Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area, now into its fourteenth year, continues to foster more effective cooperation among the member institutions as they become increasingly more involved in urban affairs. Efforts toward the elimination of unnecessary duplication, decrease in costs and increase in quality are continuing through the implementation of a carefully planned study to achieve these major objectives at the consortium institutions. At the local and federal levels of government, the consortium has adopted policies for joint responses to pending legislation affecting the member institutions. The University of the District of Columbia became a full member of the consortium on January 1, 1978, and has representatives on all its standing and ad hoc committees. In addition to collaborative activities, the consortium sponsors a number of programs engaged in jointly by members and associate members such as the District of Columbia law students in court program, the national street law program, the National Center for Administrative Justice and a number of collaborative common purchasing enterprises. The consortium is the contractor with the Ohio College Library Center for networked computerized library cataloging and exchange.

FLORIDA

Post-Secondary Education Commission
State Department of Education
W. V. Knott Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
Charles B. Reed, Director

The following report was submitted by the Post-Secondary Education Commission from information supplied by the Division of Community Colleges, Lee G. Henderson, Director, and the State University System of Florida, E. T. York, Chancellor.

University Role and Scope and

The State University System focussed its efforts more intensely on developing a quality system of higher education in Florida, turning its attention from accommodating a phenomenal enrollment growth to reassessing and redirecting more of its resources to quality instruction, research and service. After nearly two years of deliberations by an interinstitutional task force, comments from lay citizens, national consultants and many others interested in higher education in Florida, the Board of Regents approved 25 policy guidelines for the operation and continued development of the State University System. The resulting "role and scope" planning document, successor to the 1969 comprehensive development and plan (CODE), is based on consideration of current circumstances as well as projection of the future environment of the university system.

Policy Guidelines

The assumptions used in the development of the systemwide policy guidelines include: (1) that the traditional college-age population will remain relatively static, but the number of lifelong learners and place-bound, part-time students will grow; (2) that there will be no significant increase in the demand for doctoral programs; (3) that budget increases will not be so intimately related to growth as in the past; (4) that there will be a reduction on the rate of new building construction and a more flexible use of existing buildings; and (5) that the public will increasingly demand inservice education and will more readily support research to extend the boundaries of knowledge and to solve specific

problems confronting business and industry, the state and the nation. Development of role and scope policy guidelines will continue as each university prepares for the board's approval of a statement of the role and scope of its own institutional mission. As changing circumstances may require, procedures, programs and rules of the institution will be modified to insure that the goals of the university system will be achieved.

Program Review

Closely associated with the role and scope study, the continuing academic program review will examine over a six- or seven-year cycle every academic program within the State University System, making a careful assessment of the adequacy, quality and effectiveness of each program. As a result of this review, certain programs are being expanded, merged or eliminated depending on the circumstances and evidence of need.

System Study Commission

During the past year, a "blue ribbon" commission on the future of Florida's public universities studied some of the long-range problems and issues affecting Florida's public universities and developed recommendations concerning ways in which the State University System can more effectively serve the needs of Florida and its citizens. The 31-member commission is made up of a broad geographical and professional cross-section of Florida's citizens. It also includes representatives of the public school and community college systems, the independent sector of higher education and university students and faculty members. The final report of the commission, to be published in September 1978, addresses the broad issues of quality and access and provides a rationale for increased funding to improve the quality of programs throughout the system.

Administration Improvement

For the third consecutive year, the Board of Regents proposed to the legislature a series of bills designed to increase efficiency in the system's administrative operations. Five of the eight bills proposed were passed by the legislature. The chancellor pointed to the 1978 appropriations act as the single most important index of the improved legislative attitudes toward higher education. Appropriations for the university (excluding contracts and grants and auxiliaries) were increased $58,756,000 above the operating budget base of last year. Tax funds, including both general revenue and utilities gross receipts tax committed to library acquisitions, were increased $47,625,000. The education and general (E&G) budget, including special library funding, increased a total of $38,788,000. In tax funds, there has been an increase in E&G appropriations of $36,786,000 above last year's operating budget base.

Appropriations

Capital Funding

Some $21,576,378 was appropriated for buildings and facilities from the utilities gross receipts tax fund. An additional $332,490,000 was appropriated to the State Board of Education for branch campuses with priority given to the development of a master plan for the University of South Florida center at Fort Myers, development of plans for a Brevard Community College-Florida Technological University shared facility, development of a master plan for the University of West Florida center at Panama City and for other branch campuses or shared facilities for community colleges, school districts or universities. An additional $300,000 in general revenue was appropriated for an aquatic weeds laboratory at the institute of food and agricultural sciences of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Total systemwide appropriations of $661,278,543 to all budget entities from all sources represents an 11.13 percent increase over 1977 appropriations. Most of the university system's operating budget support in the past has been largely determined by the level of enrollment. This year's increase in the operating budget is particularly significant in view of the fact that the appropriation is

based upon a projected enrollment increase of less than 2 percent. As the first step in the implementation of a "centers of excellence" plan set by the Board of Regents as one of its highest priorities, the legislature appropriated $2 million to begin supplemental funding of selected academic units within the system so that there will be specially strong programs in most fields of study.

"Centers of Excellence"

Negotiations between the Board of Regents and the united faculty of Florida on a new three-year contract reached impasse primarily over the issue of faculty salaries. The union rejected the board's offer of a 4 percent across the board increase and a 2 percent discretionary increase. The legislature then determined not only the level of the increase but also the distribution. In providing an average 6 percent increase for faculty in the bargaining unit, the legislature specified that 3 percent would be applied across the board and 3 percent for merit. State employees generally, including career service employees in the State University System, received an average increase of 6 percent — 4 percent across the board and 2 percent for merit. Nonunit faculty and administrative and professional personnel also received an average merit increase of 6 percent.

Collective Bargaining

Salary Increases

The constitution revision commission, reviewing Florida's 1969 constitution, approved a proposed amendment that would provide, for the first time, constitutional status to the Board of Regents upon approval of the voters. The proposed revision states that the Board of Regents "shall operate, regulate, control and be fully responsible for the management of the State University System, subject to the overall coordinative responsibilities of the State Board of Education and shall be subject to general law, other than on matters relating exclusively to the educational policy of the State University System".

Constitutional Amendment and Regents' Change

Florida's revised plan for equal educational opportunity in Florida higher education, submitted to the U.S. Office of Civil Rights in response to the latest desegregation court order regarding higher education systems in six states, was accepted February 2, 1978 by a Federal District Court on the recommendation of Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Desegregation Plan

In 1977-78 Florida's community colleges enjoyed another year of modest growth and inadequate funding that resulted in a continuation of the trend of eroding financial support, begun in 1972. For 1978-79 the legislature appropriated $192,078,563 for the community college program funds, an increase of approximately 7 percent to take care of an estimated growth of 2 percent, plus inflation. In addition the legislature made one time appropriations of $2 million for building repair and maintenance and $2.6 million for purchase of library books and materials. Community colleges received $21,372,915 of the $144.9 million authorized for capital outlay for all of education.

Community College Growth

Appropriations

The State Community College Council, composed of 7 trustees from local boards, recommended the creation of a statutory community college coordinating board with rule-making authority, subject to approval of the State Board of Education. This recommendation arose out of a concern about the disbursion of state-level responsibilities into a number of entities, the consequent fragmentation and weakening of the total system and the lack of a single strong voice to speak for community colleges within the executive branch. This proposal was supported by a large majority of the local boards, but was opposed by others because of the fear of increased state control. Although this proposal was not passed by the legislature, it will likely be reintroduced in modified form next year.

New Community College Board

The year also saw a continued, and sonetimes heated, discussion of proposals to modify the formula for allocation of state funds to the colleges. The 1978-79

Funding Formula

appropriation will be administered on the basis of a two-year phasein of a new system of cost categories, including eight academic disciplines; seven occupational disciplines, each divided into technical, skilled/ semiskilled and supplemental; compensatory education; and adult programs.

Vocational Education

The legislature reacted to what it considered "frill courses" by limiting enrollment in supplementary vocational courses in both community colleges and public schools. It further addressed vocational education by requiring the development of a uniform coordinated system of vocational education that shall provide for common definitions, equitable procedures for charging fees, comparable placement and follow-up information and the integration of the component parts of a separate vocational educational management information system into the public schools and community college management information system. The legislature earmarked $150,000 of federal vocational funds for the support of projects in which community colleges will define performance outcomes expected of selected occupational programs and prepare to evaluate the performance of graduates in terms of those outcomes. This is the first time that a special appropriation has been made to support program evaluation and program renewal through the performance of graduates.

Administrator/Faculty Ratios

Reacting to strong pressure from faculty organizations, the legislature also directed the Department of Education to study administrative/instructional ratios in community colleges and to make recommendations to the legislature prior to the 1979 session.

GEORGIA

Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
George R. Simpson, Jr., Chancellor

Enrollments

The University System of Georgia, composed of 32 universities and colleges, had a year of continued growth and development in the areas of undergraduate and graduate levels. The Board of Regents authorized the conversion of Kennesaw Junior College to senior college status to be effective in Fall 1978. Enrollment in the University System increased 1.5 percent from the 1976 fall quarter to the 1977 fall quarter. In 1976, 125,269 students were enrolled and in 1977 the enrollment increased to 127,125.

New Degree Programs

New degree programs were approved during the year including a master of taxation at Georgia State University, a master of science in psychology at Georgia College and a master of music with majors in music education and performance and a bachelor's degree program in criminal justice at West Georgia College. Majors in English, history and music under the bachelor of arts degree, along with majors in business administration, biology and mathematics under the bachelor of science degree, received approval as a part of the conversion of Kennesaw Junior College to senior college status. An associate in science degree in labor studies to be offered at Georgia State University was also among those approved. Some interest continues to be shown in cooperative programs, agreements and career ladder options. An associate in applied science degree in emergency medical technology, offered by Valdosta State College in cooperation with South Georgia Medical Center, and eight additional cooperative programs between Valdosta State College and Valdosta Area Vocational-Technical

Cooperative Programs

School were approved. The University of Georgia and Gainesville Junior College entered into an agreement to coordinate distributive education degrees at the associate and bachelor level. A similar agreement was entered into and approved during the year to coordinate an associate in science-teaching (secondary) degree, offered by Gainesville Junior College in cooperation with Lanier Area Vocational-Technical School and with a bachelor of education degree in trade and industrial education at the University of Georgia.

Health Professions

A total of 97 health professions programs are now offered in 27 units of the University System, with a 1977 fall enrollment of over 7,000. Nursing continued to have the largest enrollment of nearly 3,500. During the 1976-77 academic year, the focus has been on improving quality programs. Curricula revisions, continuing education programs and clinical affiliations have received attention from program directors and health personnel in the state.

Public Service Programs

Public service programs conducted in the system during 1976-77 reflected a high degree of awareness at the institutions of the need for extensive and diverse forms of higher education beyond those provided in the classroom and laboratories of traditional campus settings. During the year, 7,118 nondegree continuing education programs were conducted with 4.8 million participants for 8 million participant hours. Typical programs conducted included conferences, seminars, short courses, workshops, symposiums, institutes, exhibits and demonstrations of techniques. There was progress in the system's program to facilitate increased use by state government agencies of public service programs and more than 9,719 persons participated in 348 development and training programs conducted for these agencies.

Research

The major research effort of the system takes place in the four university-level institutions. Some 2,400 proposals totaling more than $158 million were submitted to funding agencies during 1976-77 and over 1,700 grants totaling $57 million were awarded in support of previously proposed research activity.

Student Testing

The tests required in the regents' testing program of all undergraduate students in all institutions are serving a good purpose. These tests, including the writing of an essay, do much toward seeing that all students have satisfactory competence in reading and writing. They are administered at the system level and each institution provides remediation for those students having difficulty with the tests.

Remedial Studies

The University System's required special studies program, implemented in 1974, includes courses in reading, mathematics, English composition and tutoring and counseling. In 1974, the students enrolled numbered 6,000. During 1977 enrollment reached almost 12,000 and test scores and student grades indicate that many are benefiting from this program.

Studies Abroad

A total of 87 students from 13 institutions of the system participated in the 1978 studies abroad program, 20 of which were enrolled in the classics program in Italy, 28 in the French program in France, 22 in the German program in Germany, and 17 in the Spanish program in Spain. All courses provided students an opportunity for intensive on-site language and culture study while they earned 15 quarter hours of academic credit. The school of arts and sciences of Georgia State University is responsible for the general administration of the studies abroad program. However, faculty from other University System institutions participate as directors. Students are generally highly enthusiastic about their study abroad experiences and a discernible difference is noted in their language abilities upon returning home from the European study centers.

During the 1978 legislative session, approximately 44 bills and resolutions were

Legislation:

(a)Institutional Regulation

(b)Aid to Disadvantaged

(c)Discrimination

(d)Travel Expenses

(e)Retirement

(f)Constitutional Amendment

passed that were of interest to the University System. Much of this legislation was routine such as amendments to the Teacher's Retirement System and the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Act. Other actions related to higher education provided for the regulation by the State Board of Education of all private degree-granting postsecondary educational institutions in Georgia that are not fully accredited liberal arts colleges or universities, authorized the Board of Regents to award scholarships, grants or cancellable loans for certain economically disadvantaged graduate and professional students, prohibited discrimination in state employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap and age, authorized an increase in travel expenses for state employees, established the State Department of Actuarial Services to advise the various pension, retirement and emeritus systems for state, county and municipal employees and proposed an amendment to the Georgia Constitution completely revising present provisions governing retirement systems, scholarships, loans and other assistance available to students for educational purposes.

IDAHO

State Board of Education
Len B. Jordan Building, Room 307
650 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720
Milton Small, Executive Director

Appropriations

For fiscal year 1978-79, the legislature appropriated a lump sum of $58.3 million in state funds for general education programs at the four higher education institutions, allocated by the board among the institutions. Higher education also received separate appropriations for special programs and construction. The balance of a 1977-78 contingency fund was reappropriated and is intended to cover emergency needs at institutions and agencies under the State Board of Education supervision. For fiscal year 1978-79, Idaho's two public junior colleges received funds totaling $3,464,800 for general education and retirement programs.

Salary Increases

The 1978 legislature continued the longevity pay policy, awarding salary increases for state employees of 2.5 percent for each 5 years of continuous service up to a maximum of 20 years or 10 percent. For state employees exempted from the personnel system (including faculty members), the board received 5 percent of total salaries for cost-of-living adjustments. The board allocated those adjustments through a sliding scale formula, providing a base increase on the first $15,000 of salary and smaller increments above that level. The legislature also approved merit increases of approximately 2.5 percent of total salaries, distributed under individual campus plans designed by administrative and faculty committees.

Student Aid

Now in its fifth year of operation, the state scholarship program awarded 25 scholarships of $1,500 each to outstanding Idaho high school seniors chosen on the basis of academic achievement. The scholarships, 18 for academic studies and 7 for vocational training, will be renewed each year if satisfactory academic standards are maintained until academic students earn a first degree or vocational students complete training. Scholarship funds, appropriated by the legislature, may be used at any public or private institution in the state. During fiscal year 1977-78, an estimated 700 students received or will receive grants under the State Student Incentive Grant Program using $180,800 in federal funds and a like amount in state funds ($60,000 appropriated) and institutional

funds. For fiscal year 1978-79, federal support is estimated to be $206,157 and the legislature appropriated $140,000 in state funds.

Curriculum Committee

The State Board of Education's curriculum committee, comprising higher education institution academic vice presidents and representatives of public schools and vocational education, continued to review new program requests and make recommendations to the board. At the request of a legislative committee, the curriculum committee proposed and the board adopted new full-time equivalency (FTE) student definitions for academic and vocational enrollments. An academic FTE is based on 15 hours at the undergraduate level and 12 hours at the graduate level, with some special graduate programs counted on a per student basis. A vocational FTE is based on 1,000 class contact hours.

FTE Definitions

Information Exchange

The board's staff continues to work with institutional research officers toward implementing the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems Information Exchange Procedures (IEP). The first IEP reports are expected in the Fall of 1978, although the shift to the IEP format already has reduced the number of reports asked of higher education institutions and has resulted in comparable data on all reports.

Program Review

During 1977-78, the State Board reviewed teacher education programs at state colleges and universities and reevaluated the Lewis-Clark State College nursing program as a follow up of a previous year's study. For the third year, the board also studied results of a quantitative graduate program report to see which of the state's graduate programs met the board's production formula of an average of five graduates per year over a three-year period in master's level programs and an average of three graduates per year over a five-year period in doctoral programs.

Administrative Procedures

In the Spring of 1977, a district court held that a prohibition against possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages on college and university campuses was invalid because it was not promulgated through requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). As a result, the State Board of Education offered two proposals to the 1978 legislature, one clarifying the term internal management in the APA and the other establishing a separate procedure for board compliance with the APA. The separate procedure legislation was approved and became effective July 1, 1978. The legislation establishes a time schedule for proposal and consideration of rules that allows the board to take advantage of its monthly meetings for hearing public testimony.

Regional Medical Program

Health Fields Reciprocity Agreements

Idaho has entered the WAMI (Washington, Alaska, Montana, Idaho) Regional Medical Program of the University of Washington school of medicine. This contractual agreement guarantees Idaho access to 20 seats per year in the program that emphasizes family and rural practice and allows students to spend the first year of study on the University of Idaho campus. The legislature also has entered into an agreement with the University of Utah medical school to guarantee seats each year for five Idaho students supported by state funds. Idaho also has entered into a cooperative program with the Washington State University Northwest College of Veterinary Medicine to provide positions for 15 Idaho students per year. Also under board supervision are the family practice residency, a three-year postdegree program, and a contractual dental training program with Creighton University. Idaho supports WICHE* students in areas of dentistry, physical therapy, occupational therapy, optometry, podiatry and graduate nursing.

* Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Enrollments

Fall enrollment reports showed 25,615 students enrolled in academic programs, 3,640 students enrolled in all vocational education programs, 1,052 in community service programs such as adult basic education and noncredit continuing education, and 3,485 students enrolled in junior college academic programs.

Planning Study

As Idaho's Postsecondary Education Commission, the board has begun a long-range planning study using a task force and staff support from various agencies and institutions under board governance. The study is expected to be completed by July 1979, following public hearings covering areas such as demographics, access, programs, facilities, finances, delivery systems and future plans.

Continuing Education

Enrollment reports for continuing education programs showed 2,811 students registered during the Fall of 1977 and 3,024 during Spring 1978.

Residency

During the 1978 legislative session, Idaho's statutory requirements for residency for tuition purposes were amended to provide that a student will be considered a nonresident if he or she receives more than 50 percent of his or her support from a parent or guardian who is a nonresident for voting purposes. The amendment became effective July 1, 1978.

ILLINOIS

Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield, Illinois 62701
James M. Furman, Executive Director

Appropriations

Following the adjournment of the legislature in July 1977, the governor signed into law appropriation bills for higher education operations and grants totaling $881.5 million. This was a 6.59 percent increase over fiscal year 1977 appropriations. However, over $15 million of the fiscal year 1977 appropriations were unexpended at the end of the year due to agreed upon and unplanned appropriation lapses. When the 1978 appropriations are compared to 1977 expenditures, an increase of 8.57 percent in actual spending will be possible. The final appropriations signed by the governor were $10 million below appropriations passed by the legislature and $42 million below the amount recommended by the Board of Higher Education. The appropriations reflected a tuition increase for public universities, recommended by the Board of Higher Education, whose tuition had not been increased since 1972. The final appropriations included resources for a 5 percent salary increase for all public university and college employees and for an additional 2 percent for lower paid civil service employees of public universities.

Tuition and Salary Increases

Capital Funds

For higher education capital improvements, a total of $34.2 million in new appropriations was approved, compared to $136.9 million recommended by the board.

1979 Budget Request

In January 1978, the Board of Higher Education recommended to the governor and legislature a fiscal 1979 operations and grants budget totaling $975.4 million, which was an increase of $93.9 million or an 8.55 percent increase over 1978. Tuition increases were recommended for undergraduate, graduate and professional students. For capital improvements, the board recommended a total of $125.1 million in new spending. The board was requested by the governor to allocate a budget for fiscal 1979 of $955 million, $20 million less than the board's recommendation. For new capital improvements, the governor included $46.3 million in his executive budget, including an 8 percent salary increase for all public university employees and an additional 2 percent for lower paid civil

service employees, but not including the recommended tuition increases. For public community colleges, there is funding for a 6 percent salary increase for all employees plus funds for an additional 2 percent for lower paid civil service employees. As the legislature neared adjournment at the end of June 1978, the appropriation bills reflected essentially the governor's budget.

Enrollment

Total degree headcount enrollment in all Illinois colleges and universities for Fall 1977 was 675,663 compared to 665,997 for Fall 1976, a 1.3 percent increase over 1976. Public community college enrollment increased by 2.4 percent and private institutions by 0.9 percent, while enrollments in public universities decreased by 0.2 percent. During the past year, the Board of Higher Education approved 14 new associate degree programs and 28 new certificate programs for the 52 public community college campuses. For public universities, the board approved 21 new degree programs, 8 administrative units, and 7 research grants or contracts, recommended against initiating 22 programs and deferred consideration of 3 others.

Program Approval

Enrollment Decline Impact,

The board has considered the ramifications of enrollment declines resulting from a projected decrease in the 18-22 year old population. Issues related to expanded competition, new kinds of students, productivity, opportunities for cooperation and new alliances, directions in financing higher education, the emergence of new roles for colleges and universities and the impact on faculty and staff were analyzed to determine appropriate planning and policy responses and the board discussions culminated in a position paper that was transmitted to the governor and legislature. This statement also provided a partial response to a series of questions raised by the governor concerning the future of higher education in Illinois. The board is also studying responses to questions concerning community college financing, retirement funding, the organization of higher education in Illinois and the mix in numbers and types of programs and institutions.

Position Paper and Studies

Academic Library Study

During Spring 1977, a task force of academic library directors from both public and private sectors and the Illinois State Library was formed by the board to study problems facing academic libraries. The task force has received several proposals that would assist in planning a computer-based resource sharing or "networking" statewide. These are now being analyzed to determine which system would satisfy resource sharing and other requirements for the network. During fiscal 1978, the Board of Higher Education allocated $320,000 of its Higher Education Cooperation Act funds to four educational television consortia. The funds were used primarily for the preparation of FCC applications and facility planning. Other funds under the act ($300,000) were allocated to 14 projects of interinstitutional cooperation.

ETV Consortia

Off-campus Program Approval

New policy guidelines and procedures related to approval of off-campus programs were initiated in September 1977. These procedures and policies were instrumental in the compilation of an inventory of all off-campus degree programs by degree level, institution, location and HEGIS* code. As part of its ongoing planning responsibilities, the Board of Higher Education continued to study topics of present and long-range input. The topics include organized research at Illinois institutions, study of energy related activities at Illinois institutions, special assistance programs, remediation, adult/part-time learners, allied health, veterinary medicine and tuition and the appropriation process.

Board Studies

*Higher Education General Information Survey

Tuition Analysis

In May 1977 the board received a discussion paper on tuition and the appropriation process, a comparative analysis that reviewed how tuition is handled in the appropriation process in 18 selected states. These comparisons are believed to be the first such data compiled.

Program Review

The staff has been engaged in revamping the resource allocation and management program guidelines and reporting procedures in order to bring more definition to the review of existing programs. Other discussions have led to the planning of a statewide review of business programs during fiscal 1979, a review of all doctor of arts programs during 1979 and 1980 and an evaluation of programs and activities under Title 1-A of the 1965 Higher Education Act and those programs that are supported by state appropriations under the Illinois Higher Education Cooperation Act.

Governmental Reorganization

During the year, the General Assembly continued to conduct public hearings on recommendations of the task force on governmental reorganization. One of the recommendations of the report is to abolish public university governing boards and the community college board and have all governing boards report directly to the Board of Higher Education, a recommendation opposed by the board. The legislature's committee on governmental reorganization has not reported out any position on the higher education task force recommendations.

Health Professions Education Study

In response to a legislative resolution and a request by the governor, the board completed a study in March 1977 of ways to increase health professions education opportunities for residents of the South Side of Chicago. Consistent with the study, the University of Illinois submitted a plan to the board in January 1978 to establish new primary care residencies and ambulatory care facilities in inner city areas and by 1990 increase minority enrollments in medical school by 50. Chicago State University has established a college of allied health and plans to expand its premedical education program. A total of $517,000 for 1978-79 is included in the appropriation bill for further development of these programs.

Institutional Approval and Regulation

New legislation enacted in 1978 transfers the authority from the State Board of Education to the Board of Higher Education to approve and regulate degree-granting institutions operating within the state. The transfer of the authority maintains the validity of certificates issued prior to the effective date of the transfer.

Student Aid

An annual survey by the board indicated that there was $392.9 million in financial aid available to students during fiscal 1976. State funds declined to $124 million, federal assistance increased to $123 million and institutional and other funds increased 30 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Financial assistance to community college students increased 20.4 percent, while increasing 6 percent for students at public universities and 12.5 percent at private institutions.

INDIANA

Commission for Higher Education
143 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
George B. Weathersby, Commissioner for Higher Education

Appropriations

The 1978 session of the General Assembly was a short session with very little activity involving postsecondary education. The legislature did appropriate a small increase in operating funds for the public institutions. The previous 1977 session focused on the major appropriation issues for the entire 1977-79 biennium.

Tuition Increases

A considerable debate occurred on student fee increases within the context of the appropriate student financial contribution to the overall educational

costs. The Commission for Higher Education recommended a budget to the legislature based on about a 7 percent increase in overall student fees each year of the biennium. The appropriations bill for postsecondary education essentially incorporated this recommended fee increase. Out-of-state student fee increases ranged from two to three times the change in the in-state student increase.

Capital Funding and Approval

With the exception of only several minor capital improvement appropriations, capital budgets were not reopened by the 1978 General Assembly. The 1977 session, however, enacted a statute dealing with higher education capital projects that requires legislative approval of all construction projects costing more than $250,000 and all purchase or lease purchase projects of more than $150,000 that are to be paid by state appropriated dollars or bond sales, the annual debt service costs of which are to be covered by dedicated student fees. Furthermore, all construction projects of a cost greater than $90,000 and all purchase or lease purchase projects costing more than $50,000 must be reviewed by the commission and approved by the governor upon recommendation of the budget agency. Also, the limit for commission review of repair and rehabilitation projects was raised from $50,000 to $250,000 and all outstanding but unused residence hall or performance building bonding authorizations were cancelled.

New Student Aid Agency

Sunshine Law

In the 1977 session the notable legislative actions included the creation of a state student assistance authority and a "sunshine" act. The former includes the reestablishment of a guaranteed student loan program while the latter requires that all deliberations and actions of public agencies be conducted in open session.

Commission Studies

In 1978 the commission concluded its study of continuing education and recommendated a voluntary plan of interinstitutional cooperation for coordinating off-campus instruction. Other major activities undertaken in 1978 included continuation of a educational cost study, initiation of a survey of net pricing, initiation of an adult learning participation/interest survey and development of a new student information system.

IOWA

Board of Regents
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
R. Wayne Richey, Executive Secretary

Appropriations (a)Operating

The 1978 legislature enacted several bills that will directly affect the Board of Regents and the institutions under its jurisdiction, including authorization of appropriations of $210,765,394 for operating the universities. This represents a 10.7 percent increase over the $190,454,000 appropriated for the 1977-78 year. Capital appropriations for 1978-79 total $4.55 million plus $3.465 million in tuition replacements. Last year the legislature appropriated $9.63 million for seven line-item capital projects. Additionally, a change in the funding of the institutional road program from a static figure of $1.4 million annually to a flexible figure based upon a formula allocation of 0.65 of 1 percent of all road use tax funds will increase the regent institutions' road budget by about $200,000, an increase of about 30 percent. An $800,000 fund has been established by the comptroller to accommodate increases in the taxes related to the Federal Insurance Contribution Act beginning July 1, 1978.

(b)Capital

(c)Area/Two-year

$37.05 million was appropriated in general state aid to the area schools and

Schools

community colleges, an increase of about $4.3 million over the previous year. $1.35 million was appropriated for equipment replacement and $8.7 million for matching federal vocational funds.

Performance Audit

The 1978 legislature took action on a performance audit bill that had passed both houses in different forms the preceding year. The present bill permits performance audits and program evaluations at the request of the governor or six members of the legislature and provides protection for academic programs from program audit.

Zero-base Budgeting

The state has introduced a modified zerobase budgeting (approximately 90 percent of base) for the 1979-81 biennium. Recognizing the uniqueness of higher education institutions, the public universities have been exempted from the state base and will be using a different base in submitting requests for increments in a program format, including research, instruction, public service, administrative costs and support services. A $150,000 appropriation passed by the house has not yet been signed by the governor.

Enrollment

Enrollment figures for Fall 1977 show that the number of students in postsecondary education in Iowa was up 2.5 percent, as compared with a 0.5 percent increase reported in 1976. Larger percentage gains were made by some sectors than others. The largest gain was in the private junior colleges, which were up by 6.9 percent. The public universities and the private institutions increased nearly the same amount, with increases of 3.5 and 3.3 percent, respectively, while the area and community colleges remained virtually stable. The professional and technical schools decreased 3.5 percent.

Student Aid

The 1978 legislature raised the maximum tuition grant under the state tuition grant program from $1,300 to $1,500, a recommendation made by the governor. The legislature also passed a bill establishing a state guaranteed student loan program, a reactivation of a program that was discontinued when the initial $200,000 appropriation ran out in 1971.

Agency Name Change

The bill also changed the name of the Higher Education Facilities Commission to the College Aid Commission and increased the membership of the commission by three members, one of whom must be a student enrolled in one of the state's institutions. An initial appropriation of $280,209 was made to establish the loan program to be met by a federal sum of $180,209 for fiscal year 1979.

Open Meetings

Chapter 28A of the Code that deals with open meetings of governmental bodies was rewritten. The two specific provisions that affect the Board of Regents are that: (1) a body can close a meeting to evaluate the professional competency of an individual whose appointment, hiring, performance or discharge is being considered, when necessary to prevent needless and irreparable injury to that individual's reputation and that individual requests a closed session; and (2) negotiating sessions, strategy meetings of public employers or employee organizations, mediation, and the deliberative process of arbitrators are exempt from the open meetings law, except that the employee organization must present its initial bargaining position at the first bargaining session and the employer must present its initial position at the second session, which must be held no later than two weeks following the first. Both of these sessions shall be open to the public and subject to the open meetings law.

Collective Bargaining

In the area of collective bargaining, authority was given to the regents to employ or retain attorneys or counselors when acting as a public employer for the purposes of carrying out collective bargaining and related responsibilities. The board negotiated its second collective bargaining agreement with the united faculty at the University of Northern Iowa. The proposed agreement requires that 30 percent of the funds available for salary increases be distributed at the

discretion of the board and that such judgments are not subject to a grievance procedure. The proposed agreement further establishes minimum salaries by academic rank and will phase in minimum salary guidelines to recognize years of service in rank at the university.

External Degree Program

In 1977, the public universities established a bachelor of liberal studies external degree program that attempts to meet the needs of adult learners by providing a flexible degree program for many persons who would otherwise be unable to participate in higher education. The program is of particular value to the growing number of graduates of Iowa's community college parallel program, since it builds on the credits already accumulated at the area schools. The program, which offers degrees from each of the three universities, has common curricular requirements developed by the universities and a mechanism for coordinating interinstitutional efforts in course delivery.

Reciprocity

Regional Optometry School

Reciprocity became a major topic in Iowa during 1977 when discussions were initiated in several areas. The need to train an unusually large number of optometrists over the next 10 years has led to discussions about a regional optometry school in the Midwestern states. Missouri passed a bill providing for such an institution, if the regional concept can be adopted within the Midwest. The Iowa Coordinating Council for Post-High School Education is currently undertaking a study of reciprocity including proposals related to interstate compacts, tuition reciprocity and student exchange programs. The study was initiated in order to advise the legislature that is considering model legislation for a Midwestern Education Compact based on a proposal by the Midwest Council of State Governments.

New Compact

Educational Information Centers

The state is developing a plan for educational information centers to be administered by the Coordinating Council for Post-High School Education, a voluntary body representing all segments of postsecondary education in Iowa. The plan would establish a center in each of the five regional clusters developed as a result of a 1977 study of lifelong learning in Iowa. The center would consist of a network of information exchange among existing agencies and institutions, such as libraries, job service information centers and postsecondary institutions.

KANSAS

Board of Regents
Merchants National Bank Tower
800 Jackson, No. 1416
Topeka, Kansas 66612
John Conard, Executive Officer

Appropriations

The 1978 legislature approved $193.2 million in appropriations from the state general fund for regents institutions for fiscal year 1979. This amount represents a 12.5 percent increase over the general fund appropriation for last year and was only .1 percent less than the amount recommended by the governor. Total funding including auxiliary enterprises totaled $374.7 million, or 9.5 percent over 1978 funding.

Capital Funding

Capital improvements for the year from the state general, federal revenue sharing and state education building funds were financed in the amount of $27.1 million. Appropriations for fiscal year 1978 totaled $28.4 million; however, that amount included a special appropriation of $3.7 million for equipment in the

new clinical facility of the University of Kansas medical center.

Salary Increases

The 7 percent faculty salary increase recommended by the Board of Regents received full support by the governor and legislature, but its 10 percent recommended increase in other operating expenditures for the public institutions was decreased to 8 percent in the governor's recommendations and ultimately to 7.5 percent by the legislature.

Health Education

Considerable attention continued to be given to health education matters during the 1978 legislative session, with particular concern as to medically underserved areas. In response to these concerns legislation was enacted providing for medical school scholarships in exchange for agreements to practice in designated areas of the state. The Board of Regents also acted by substantially increasing tuition at the University of Kansas school of medicine. Litigation has been initiated by current medical students challenging the tuition increase and the scholarship program.

Osteopathy Loans and New College

The legislature also expanded the osteopathic medicine loan program initiated last year by increasing the loan amounts to $6,000 in exchange for an agreement to practice in medically underserved areas and authorized negotiations with osteopathic medical schools for the purchase of an additional 15 guaranteed admissions. The legislature also mandated a feasibility study of the establishment of a college of osteopathy in Kansas and provided additional funding in support of the affiliated family practice program initiated last year.

Community College Funding

The community junior colleges of Kansas received expanded authority to levy property taxes on property within the district to support adult basic education programs. The budget limitation for operating expenses per student in community junior colleges was fixed at 106 percent of the 1978 fiscal year level, with an exception provided in the event of declining enrollment. More significantly, the credit hour aid was raised from $16.50 to $21.00 for approved programs where the total number of hours earned by the student does not exceed 64, or 72 in the case of terminal type nursing or freshman-sophomore level pre-engineering courses. $11.00 is provided if the credit hour levels are exceeded and a formula is used to determine aid for vocational education programs.

Institutional Approval and Regulation

Responsibility for the approval of all in-state private degree-granting institutions was transferred from the State Board of Education to the Board of Regents by legislative action. The law also requires that all out-of-state institutions offering any course or program in Kansas that leads to the awarding of an academic degree must first register that course or program with the regents. The registration requirement was imposed in response to increasing concern over the quality of programs being offered in Kansas by out-of-state institutions.

Legislation:
(a)Student Aid
(b)Contracts
(c)Union Dues

Other legislation enacted during 1978 included an increase in the maximum tuition grant to students in private colleges and universities from $1,000 to $1,200, authorization for contracting between state agencies for professional services without competitive bidding on a limited basis, authorization of dues deductions for employee organizations and a revision of the Kansas Civil Service Act. After several years of study, the Board of Regents will submit its fiscal year 1980 budget recommendation to the governor and legislature based on a budgeting formula that considers actual institutional costs and comparisons with many peer institutions. The approach was developed by a task force comprised of representatives of the institutions and was directed by board staff.

1980 Budgets

During the year the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1202 com-

mission) continued its work toward the development of joint guidelines for the offering of extension programs for all postsecondary institutions in the state. Attention was also directed at the development of planning techniques for higher education in Kansas. Three areas that resulted in legislative recommendations from the 1202 commission were registration of out-of-state institutions offering courses or degrees in Kansas, funding for community junior colleges for courses offered in excess of 64 credit hours and the initiation of a single accounting system for community junior colleges. An analysis of the nursing programs and services offered and needed in the state initiated last year was continued with the regents submitting a report to the committee in the fall. It is expected that the committee will take action on the subject in the coming year.

Extension Program Guidelines

1202 Commission Studies And Recommendations

Nursing Education

KENTUCKY

Council on Higher Education
West Frankfort Office Complex
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Harry M. Snyder, Executive Director

Among the most significant activities affecting public higher education in Kentucky during 1977-78 was the regular biennial legislative session held in early 1978. Kentucky's public higher education institutions were allocated a $129.3 million operating fund increase (28.9 percent over 1976-78) to $575.9 million for 1978-80.

Appropriations

The Council on Higher Education withheld its approval of state funding for the entire 1978-80 capital construction proposal list submitted by the state universities, its first such action since it has had the authority to make recommendations on public campus construction. State finance department officials had indicated that construction funds would not be available for the biennium. The legislature did appropriate to the council a $15 million capital construction pool. Of the amount, $10 million will be used for eliminating physical barriers to the handicapped, energy conservation projects and building and fire safety code compliance projects at Kentucky's eight senior institutions. The remaining $5 million will be used for campus construction at Kentucky's community colleges. Other campus construction during 1978-80 will be financed through bond sales or use of existing funds.

Capital Funding

The legislature passed several bills that directly or indirectly affect Kentucky higher education. One permits a legislator to serve on the faculty of a public college or university without having to resign his office. Another established continuing education requirements for license renewal by registered and licensed practical nurses. Other legislation (1) exempted textbooks and course materials from Kentucky's sales tax; (2) called for the increased use of educational television at the public colleges and universities; (3) removed retirement age provisions for public college and university teachers covered by the state teachers retirement system and allowed retirement with full benefits after 30 years; (4) required all state agencies, including public higher education institutions, to include nondiscrimination provisions in all directly or indirectly funded contracts; and (5) required that the council and the State Board of Education cooperate in teacher education curricula development.

Legislation:
(a)Legislator Faculty Members
(b)Nurses Licensing
(c)Tax Exemption
(d)ETV
(e)Retirement
(f)Discrimination
(g)Teacher Education

The legislature also passed legislation that included a 1977 executive order directing the council to establish advisory groups in a manner that meets federal guidelines, authorized the council to approve undergraduate and certificate

(h)Advisory Groups
(i)Program Approval

(j)Statistics Center

(k)Student Loans

programs as well as graduate and professional programs and directed the creation of a center for education statistics. Other bills passed by the legislature established, under the aegis of the Higher Education Assistance Authority, a student loan corporation to purchase student loans made by private lenders and to make loans where not otherwise available. The authority was also authorized to establish a state guaranteed loan program to replace the federal guaranteed loan program.

Medical/Dental Enrollment Quotas

Legislation requiring that Kentucky's medical and dental schools allocate 70 percent of entering enrollment spaces equally among the state's seven Congressional districts, 15 percent to the state at large and no more than 15 percent to nonresident students failed to pass the legislature. The bill had been opposed by the council and the professional schools. However, apparently as a result of clerical error, the legislation was signed into law as an amendment to another bill. Resolution of whether or not the law is valid is expected to take place through Kentucky's courts.

Nonresident Tuition Increases

Tuition increases for out-of-state students in 1978-79 and 1979-80 were approved by the council ranging from $50 per year for undergraduates at the public regional universities to $150 per year for undergraduates and graduates at the University of Kentucky. Exceptions to the increases were undergraduate, graduate and law students at the University of Louisville, graduate students at Kentucky's regional institutions and community college students. The new out-of-state tuition levels were based upon the median of Fall 1977 nonresident tuition charged in states surrounding Kentucky.

Uniform Financial Reporting

To assist the public institutions in collecting, summarizing and reporting uniform financial information to the council, the staff developed a uniform financial reporting system to go into effect at the beginning of fiscal year 1978. A comprehensive system manual describes the information required for the institutions to better prepare compatible basic financial statements that will enable the council to make funding and academic program decisions. The system establishes required reporting formats, appropriate accounting principles and practices, timetables for reporting and definitions of information to be collected. Because of the importance of enrollment figures in determining state funding levels for the public institutions, the council began auditing the public college and university enrollments during 1977-78. The audit, which began with the Fall semester of 1977, was considered necessary to insure that enrollments are recorded and reported to the council in comparable manners.

Enrollment Audits

Council Reorganization

Changes in its authority and broadened planning and review activities resulted in a major reorganization of the council staff and its standing committees during 1977-78. The staff was divided into two major sections — academic affairs and administrative/financial affairs. A new committee structure, paralleling the staff organization, includes an executive committee and academic affairs and financial affairs committees, each of the latter two with appropriate subcommittees.

Community College Study

Several studies on a wide range of statewide interest topics were begun, underway or completed during 1977-78, including a community college education study completed in late Summer 1977. The study identified and separated the educational and political issues related to the University of Kentucky Community College System, focused on community college type programs on the campuses of the other 7 senior public universities, and included 20 recommendations for guidance and future implementation. Considered among the most

significant was that which endorsed the 13-campus community college system remaining under the control of the University of Kentucky.

Student Transfer Study

A student transferability study, begun in 1976-77 and completed late in 1977, resulted in recommendations for improving student transfer policies and procedures and for making transfer easier among Kentucky's colleges and universities. Among the recommendations were that course equivalency guides be developed, that campus mechanisms for dealing with articulation problems and transfer policies be improved and that a transferability guidebook be published. A 140-page guidebook was published and distributed by the council in early 1978. Following a request from the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights for the development of a comprehensive higher education desegration plan, the council began to look at the current needs for minority opportunities within the public higher education system. The minority opportunity study is expected to be completed by late Summer 1978.

Desegregation

Minority Opportunities Study

Teacher Education Study

A council study on teacher education in Kentucky was also conducted during 1977-78. The study, directed at the state and regional characteristics of teacher education programs, investigated whether or not the programs fulfill current preservice and inservice needs, the relationship between the supply of new teachers and the demand for them in Kentucky, whether or not graduate education being offered is appropriate for employed teachers and administrators and the current uses of laboratory schools in the state. Findings and recommendations of the study, the latter of which are expected to call for some departures from current practices in Kentucky, are to be released in mid-July 1978.

Health Sciences Education Studies

Three other studies involved health sciences education in Kentucky. An investigation was begun of the possibility of placing the operation of the teaching hospitals at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville under control apart from the institutions. Difficulties in separating indigent care costs, which inflate the universities' budgets, from educational costs at the hospitals led to the study. Using a $232,000 grant provided by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation through the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), the council began a project to develop a statewide system of nursing education. The project includes studying issues related to nursing education, nurse utilization and distribution, research and health care delivery and will be a demonstration vehicle for the levels of practice model developed by the SREB. During 1977-78, project activities included analysis of nurse distribution and educational level by field of employment and position level, development of a model for statewide coordination of continuing education, coordination of new program planning responsive to health care needs, strengthening of liaison between health care planners and providers and the development of methodology for studying the SREB levels of care concept within primary, secondary and tertiary care settings. A 1977-78 study of the first three years of the area health education system (AHES), coordinated by the council, revealed encouraging evidence that the program is favorably affecting health manpower distribution into rural or small-town areas of the state. AHES continued its swift growth in 1977-78, with almost 1,000 health sciences students receiving approximately 6,000 weeks of clinical instruction in Kentucky's rural areas.

LOUISIANA

State Board of Regents
One American Place, No. 1530
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70825
William Arceneaux, Commissioner of Higher Education

Master Plan Implementation

The Board of Regents published its *Master Plan for Higher Education in Louisiana* in April 1978 and has begun implementing the recommendations of the plan. Seven of the master plan's 46 recommendations require specific actions of the board including: (1) establishment of five regional councils for cooperation, (2) development of the Shreveport Graduate Education Consortium, (3) planning of educational programs in health sciences, (4) a study of teacher education curricula, (5) a study of developmental education programs, (6) creation of a task force on academic libraries and (7) development of a statewide data processing network.

The regional councils for cooperation and the Shreveport Graduate Education Consortium are scheduled for initial meetings by September 1978. The planning of health sciences programs has already begun with the completion of a draft of a health manpower planning study in April 1978. The study of teacher education and a report on developmental education are expected to be completed during 1979. The timetable for the library task force includes a first meeting by September 1978, with the final report and recommendations to be submitted to the regents by September 1979. Development of the data processing network is awaiting the outcome of a bill in the current legislative session concerning the use of computers in higher education.

Program Review and Evaluation

The regents' ongoing review of degree programs is proceeding as planned, with the completion of both Phase I and Phase II of the doctoral program evaluation. Phase I, completed last year, consisted of doctoral programs duplicated at two or more public institutions. Phase II, completed in December 1977, comprised several duplicated doctoral degree programs plus selected nonduplicated programs. These two phases of the review resulted in the board's commendation of 7 programs, termination of 20 programs and recommendations for maintaining and strengthening the remaining 57 reviewed doctoral programs. The third phase of the review—the evaluation of nonduplicated programs—is underway and will be followed by a fourth and last phase, a review of medical doctorates. The board has already begun its evaluation of master's degree programs with a review of master's and specialist programs in education. Another board action was the approval of a new master of education program in secondary education at Louisiana State University in Shreveport. The board approved this program in conjunction with its master plan recommendation to develop the Shreveport Graduate Education Consortium in which LSUS will participate.

Educational Information Center

This year, the Board of Regents was designated Louisiana's educational information center (EIC). The EIC plan has been written, was approved by the regents in May 1978 and has been submitted to the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Because of limited funding, the state will establish only one EIC to be located in the Board of Regents' offices and accessible to all Louisiana residents through a statewide toll-free telephone line. Potential consumers will be made aware of the center and its telephone "hotline" through public service television and radio spots.

Salary Increases

Appropriations

Financing for higher education in 1977-78 included legislative approval of an across-the-board pay raise of $1,500 for faculty members in public institutions, while other state and public school employees received raises of $900. In the regular and special sessions of the legislature, state institutions received $175,224,529, representing $19,997,920 in new funds. Although all public higher education institutions benefited from the faculty pay increase, five state universities received no new formula funds. In both sessions, the amount provided for higher education for both formula and nonformula areas totaled $254,150,863. In the 1978 legislative session, the Board of Regents is recom-

mending total formula and nonformula appropriations of $294,556,764, a $28.3 million increase in funds for formula institutions for 1978-79 and a $12.8 million increase for nonformula areas. The legislature is considering providing $8.8 million in new formula dollars and $6.7 million in nonformula areas.

New Two-year College Feasibility Study

Although most of the regents' publications efforts this year were focused on producing the master plan and the health manpower report, the board also completed a feasibility study at the request of the 1977 legislature. This report, *A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Community College in St. Tammany Parish,* completed in February 1978, recommended that the college not be developed at this time as a new two-year institution would have adverse effects on existing colleges and universities and would unnecessarily strain an already limited state higher education budget.

MAINE

University of Maine
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor, Maine 04401
Patrick E. McCarthy, Chancellor

Graduate Education Development

Building on the academic plan developed and approved by the Board of Trustees in 1977, the board authorized and approved a series of actions to further strengthen the University of Maine. In the area of graduate education board policy supported graduate programs at two campuses — Orono and Portland-Gorham. The dean of the graduate college at Orono serves as chairman of the university graduate education committee and a series of new programs were organized under his aegis that utilized the strengths of the graduate faculty in delivering services to other campuses.

Health Education

The board priority for health education was placed under the direction of a university health science education coordinator and, working with a system-wide committee, a five-year plan for nursing was developed and approved. Planning in nutrition also was initiated, allied health interests were organized to develop a long-range program and special funds were made available to support nursing programs, the health professions group and a telelecture series.

Statewide Teacher Education Program

In the area of teacher education, the board voted acceptance of the plan for a single university college of education to organize and coordinate statewide teacher preparation programs and activities. A national search is underway for a university dean to direct teacher training activity through a management council comprised of the deans of education from each of the campuses. The plan has been funded and implementation has begun under the direction of the program planner. A major effort was begun with regard to continuing education to implement the plan adopted by the board to fully integrate such activities into the full-day program at each of the campuses. Each campus has prepared an initial action plan that has been reviewed by a special trustee committee and it is anticipated that by 1983 the university will have eliminated the special distinction presently existing for part-time students and new learners of all ages, experiences and previous education.

Continuing Education Plan

Campus Restructure

The subcommittee on structure completed its initial report recommending changes in the organization of the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham and the academic planner joined the campus staff in order to complete a plan for a major restructuring of the institution. The campus mission has been reviewed

and revised, goals have been established through the active involvement and participation of the campus community and in addition to changes in organization and course scheduling, the institution has been renamed the University of Southern Maine. Work continues with regard to efforts to ease transferability as well as to improve student access system-wide. A committee of university librarians has met regularly throughout the year and has offered a comprehensive report to the board recommending priority actions to improve service throughout the system. Similarly, the public broadcasting network, which is licensed by the Board of Trustees, has developed an action plan to better integrate instructional services in the overall activities of the broadcasting network.

Student Transfer Library Service

Public Broadcasting

1977 was a year of change not only in academics, but in administration as well. For example, a new procedure was initiated for reviewing campus budgets that included a detailed examination of costs and a full discussion of issues. This process also provided an opportunity for each president to meet with the trustees to report individually on campus progress and plans. In other areas, the changes involved (1) improvement in the management of short-term cash assets that brought a substantial increase in earnings, (2) changes in the information system that now provide account managers with monthly budget variance reports and (3) establishment of a full-time internal audit unit to assist in internal management and to insure compliance with the specific requirements of grants and contracts as well as compliance with general law.

Budget Review

Management Improvement

Appropriations

Tuition and Salary Increases

The university's financial problems were addressed by the 1978 state legislature that increased the state appropriation by 7 percent and 5 percent for the two years of the current biennium. Tuition levels were also increased, particularly for out-of-state students. Salaries for faculty members and other employees were raised an average of 6 percent in each year of the biennium, with the newly certified faculty union agreeing to the fiscal year 1979 increase as the year's compensation package.

Collective Bargaining

The university's involvement in collective bargaining follows action of the 102nd legislature that enacted legislation requiring the university to bargain with any representative elected by employees in accordance with state law. Through 1977 and 1978, a substantial amount of university time has gone into the preparations for collective bargaining, in contract negotiations and in hearings before the Maine Labor Relations Board on unit composition. In March and April of 1978, the Teamsters Union won the election for representation of campus police and the service and maintenance units of the university. In May 1978, the faculty selected the Associated Faculties of the University of Maine as its bargaining agent.

Student Government

The systemwide University of Maine Organization of Student Governments initiated a monthly meeting rotation from campus to campus in order to improve communications and interactions. During 1978, the student group was active in improving legislative relations, promoting the development of university student appointment and appeals procedures and improving student services in areas such as financial aid, legal assistance and residence halls.

MARYLAND

State Board for Higher Education
16 Francis Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
Sheldon H. Knorr, Commissioner of Higher Education

Master Plan

The Maryland plan for postsecondary education, initiated in September 1976, was completed and presented to the State Board for Higher Education for its approval on July 6, 1978. The board approved the plan and presented it to the governor and legislature as required by law. The plan specifies the state's major goals for postsecondary education and recommends actions and studies in the areas of institutional roles and missions, enrollment prospects, academic programs, financing, operating and capital budget processes, faculty development, library development and computer services. The plan is to be updated annually.

Budget Recommendations

For the first time in Fall 1977, the state board prepared and submitted to the governor consolidated higher education operating and capital budgets. A large proportion of the operating budget recommendations were developed using budget analysis guidelines, developed by the board, that provided a consistent and equitable basis for examining the total operating budget needs of public four-year institutions and the share of these needs to be supported from state funds. The governor and the legislature followed closely the recommendations contained in the board's consolidated operating budget. For all segments, institutions and agencies, the board recommended an appropriation of $256.6 million. The board's participation in overall higher education budget formulation will increase further in fiscal year 1980. In cooperation with the State Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning, the board participated in the determination of the governor's maximum agency request ceiling (MARC) for all higher education segments, institutions and agencies under its coordination.

Financial Reporting

The Board for Higher Education completed its review of the consistency of institutional financial reporting, undertaken in cooperation with NCHEMS.* The first phase, annual financial reporting for statistical purposes, was completed in July 1978. The board also completed development of an enrollment information system that enables institutions to prepare data tapes, for submission to the board, directly from standard institutional data files. These tapes are edited and reproduced for submission to the National Center for Education Statistics for HEGIS** reporting requirements. The new reporting process, employed by 24 institutions enrolling about 70 percent of Maryland's students, speeded data collection, reduced costs and errors and, by providing individual student data, greatly increased the board's ability to conduct research on important topics.

Enrollment Information System

Reciprocity

The Board for Higher Education sponsored legislation that will allow reciprocal in-state tuition rate adjustments between Maryland and West Virginia. The program has the dual purpose of increasing enrollment at a community college with nearby West Virginia students, while improving access for students in Washington County, Maryland, to four-year public higher education institutions in West Virginia. Legislation also was enacted protecting state officers and employees from judgements rendered in civil suits growing out of actions in the performance of their official duties.

Distinguished Scholars Program

The legislature approved the creation of a distinguished scholars program designed to attract more superior high school students to Maryland colleges. The program in its first year will provide 100 eligible students with grants of $500 each. Students must have a 3.7 high school grade point average, enroll in a Maryland degree-granting institution and maintain a 3.0 average while in college. The grants are renewable for four years.

---

*National Center for Higher Education Management Systems.
**Higher Education General Information Survey.

Veterinary School

A measure to establish a school of veterinary medicine was defeated. The board will study alternative programs to increase access to veterinary medicine programs for Maryland residents. Several other important pieces of higher education proposals were defeated in the 1978 session including a comprehensive public employees collective bargaining bill. One local measure providing collective bargaining for Montgomery Community College was enacted. Another measure would have made students attending the state's approved postsecondary proprietary schools eligible for aid under the major student financial aid programs. The board plans to introduce an amended version of this proposal in 1979. A resolution requesting a study of alternative uses of the University of Maryland's Eastern Shore campus also was defeated. The board, in opposing the study, referred to its task force report of November 1977 that recommended against merger of the campus and nearby Salisbury State College, and instead proposed specific roles and missions for the two schools.

Collective Bargaining

Aid to Proprietary Students

Alternative Campus Use Study

Desegregation Report

The board has completed its fourth annual and midyear desegregation status reports for 1978. The annual report is primarily statistical and the midyear report is more evaluative and includes an evaluation of the progress in meeting the goals of the state's desegregation plan, special studies on enrolling black students, student retention and program evaluation. The state has continued funding of the minority/other race internship and grants programs, as well as other programs designed to fulfill desegregation commitments made by the state.

Desegregation Plan Litigation

In the litigation begun in December 1975 between the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and the state, the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in August 1977 ruled that HEW prepare detailed guidelines and for Maryland then to produce a comprehensive new desegregation plan. The state asked the appellate court to reconsider its decision, arguing that the decisive vote was cast by a judge who had passed away three months before the final vote was handed down. The court decided that the vote should not have been counted, which tied the vote, automatically affirming the lower court's decision. The case is now remanded back to the U.S. District Court for Maryland. Because of the serious implications this case may have on enforcement of Title VI nationwide, the state has been granted an extension until July 15 to negotiate with HEW and decide if the case should be referred to the U.S. Supreme Court. Otherwise the state will ask that the preliminary injunction be made permanent.

Institutional Regulation and Approval

In cooperation with the state's educational institutions and agencies, the State Board for Higher Education has substantially rewritten the state's minimum requirements for colleges to operate and award degrees in Maryland. Newly established in-state institutions are granted provisional approval to operate but may not award degrees until fully approved by the board. Presently 50 in-state institutions enjoy full state approval and are reviewed on a five-year cycle to insure continued compliance with the state's minimum standards. Fifteen out-of-state institutions have state approval to operate in Maryland and are reviewed on an annual basis for continued approval. If an institution fails to continue to meet the conditions upon which its approval was based, the state board may order the institution to cease operation unless the deficiencies are corrected within a specified period of time.

The revised standards includes an equal applicability clause for all institutions, in-state as well as out-of-state, to operate programs within Maryland. These relate to maintainance of student records; assurance of access to counseling, testing, advisement, orientation, financial aid, career development, placement

and health services; exclusion of remedial courses from degree credits; specification of faculty degrees and workload; definition and documentation of learning resources units with objectives, goals and mission of each; transfer of credits; and development of evaluative measures for awarding nontraditional credit. A similar course of action was pursued in the revision of the regulations applicable to the operation of proprietary schools in the state and both the standards and the regulations will be implemented by September 1, 1978.

Aid to Veterans

Additional staff responsibilities include processing the approval of education opportunities for veterans in degree-granting institutions as well as those schools that provide noncollegiate instruction qualifying for Veterans Administration approval. Other divisional activities include administering all regional education compacts with other states to meet student demands for professional programs and graduate studies not available within the state.

Regional Compacts

MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Higher Education
Park Square Building
31 Saint James Avenue, 6th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
Leroy Keith, Chancellor

Enrollment

Massachusetts institutions of higher education enrolled a total of 378,457 students in the fall of 1977, an increase of 4.9 percent (17,673) over fall 1976. Four-year institutions experienced a 7.5 percent increase in enrollment and two-year schools felt a 4.3 percent decline. Of the total, the public sector enrolls 43 percent and the private sector enrolls 57 percent. The state budget for fiscal year 1978 included an appropriation of $264 million for higher education. While the budget for fiscal year 1979 has not yet been approved, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the total allocation will be at least $283 million (as recommended by the governor) but less than $303 million (as recommended by the Board of Higher Education.)

Appropriations

Student Aid

Through the academic year 1977-78, the state scholarship program provided $14,362,838 to 23,172 students, out of approximately 70,000 applicants. In addition, another 1,800 specialized scholarships were awarded, with a total value of almost $1 million. EEO-6 data collected through the Board of Higher Education shows that the public institutions of higher education have made some progress toward their affirmative action goals. In 1975, 6 percent of the total employees of the state's 30 institutions of higher education were members of minority groups and 37.4 percent of the employees were female. By 1977, the percentage of minority employees had risen to 6.6 percent and the percentage of female employees had climbed to 40.9 percent.

Affirmative Action

Study Commission on Structure

Following actions by the legislature and governor, a 25-person commission has been formed to study the structure of public higher education in Massachusetts. Professional staffing for that commission is being appointed and an initial report is due to the legislature in spring 1979. The chancellor of the Board of Higher Education resigned his post effective August 31, 1978 and a search for a new chancellor is well underway, but no appointment has yet been announced. Meanwhile, a new president of the University of Massachusetts has been elected, new chancellors will be sought for all three campuses of the university (Amherst, Boston, and Worcester) and five of the regional community colleges either have or soon will have new presidents.

New Chancellor and Institutional Heads

Program Review and Inventory

The board's academic affairs division has taken action on 29 requests for new academic programs (degree and certificate) submitted by the 32 public institutions during fiscal 1978. The review of program proposals is carried out according to a calendar and process established by the board in 1976. Advisory committees are convened by staff as necessary to assist with the review process and updating. Revision of a statewide academic program inventory has been undertaken by staff and is nearing completion.

Institutional Regulation and Approval

The Board of Higher Education is mandated to approve requests for new and expanded degree-granting authority and to monitor the 63 out of 93 independent degree-granting institutions within Massachusettes that come under its purview. The board's responsibility extends also to such issues as institutional name change, merger, honorary degree granting and out-of-state institutions desiring to offer credit-bearing courses or programs in the state. Under this mandate, the board has undertaken reviews of 16 independent institutions, involving institutional self-study, a site visit performed by a visiting committee and staff member, a committee report and recommendations and a public hearing. The board staff has also participated cooperatively with the New England Association of Schools and Colleges on numerous occasions, including three institutional site visits.

The board and its staff devoted considerable time and effort over the past year to the development of standards for independent degree-granting institutions that operate in Massachusetts. With the cooperation and assistance of independent sector representatives, these standards are now nearing completion. It should be noted that the board has been greatly assisted in the development of standards by the Education Commission of the States' model state legislation, and by the guidelines/policies/procedures statements of the other states that have undergone this process and of the regional and professional accrediting associations.

MICHIGAN

Michigan State Department of Education
P. O. Box 30008
Lansing, Michigan 48909
Robert L. Huxol, Associate Superintendent, Postsecondary Education

Master Plan Goals

The State Board of Education adopted in 1977 six essential goals for the revision of a state plan originally prepared a decade ago. The goals are equality of access, educational diversity, freedom of choice, institutional autonomy and academic freedom, effective use of resources and adequate financial support. The state plan will be revised by preparing individual planning documents that address each goal and indicate means by which they can be implemented.

New Regional Compact

In 1976, governors of four Midwestern states including Michigan called for the review of the advantages of establishing an educational compact for the Midwest. Following several meetings involving other state higher education officers, Midwestern state legislators and other officials, draft compact language was prepared and presented in a regional meeting in Minneapolis in January 1978. The compact has now been adopted in Minnesota and South Dakota and hearings are being held in several other states including Michigan. Passage by a minimum of six states is required by December 31, 1981 to activate the compact.

Enrollment Projections

The State Board of Education established a task force in November 1976 to prepare enrollment projections for higher education in the state. A data bank has been prepared and a report on historical enrollment trends by sector (public

baccalaureate, community college and independent) has been issued covering the period 1964-1976. A second report presenting alternative enrollment projections, based on a series of assumptions, will be released in the Fall 1978. A survey is currently being prepared that will indicate financial aid resources available to students in the state from all possible aid sources, as well as identify financial need that still exists and is not being met by existing programs.

Student Aid Survey

The legislature asked the State Board of Education to review course offerings and classify them into four categories for purposes of determining eligibility for state funding. The four categories are liberal arts, health, vocational/technical and avocational leisure time. The Higher Education Facilities Commission is conducting a survey of trends in energy costs for higher education institutions, conservation measures planned or recently implemented and cost savings resulting therefrom. A unique feature of the report will be controlling energy use by climatic degree days. The report will be released in the summer of 1978.

Course Review

Energy Cost Survey

The State Board of Education is reviewing current legislation and staff procedures to develop new ways of insuring more effective governance of private occupational schools to insure consumer protection of potential students.

Private Vocational Schools Governance

A directory of services available to handicapped students in Michigan by institution is being prepared for release in the summer of 1978. An analysis is being prepared of minority student enrollment and graduation from higher education institutions with the goal of proposing state board policy recommendations relating to minority participation. A limited reciprocity agreement has been negotiated between selected institutions in Ohio, its state coordinating board and Eastern Michigan University. The state legislature's approval is pending.

Services to Handicapped

Minority Analysis

Reciprocity

MINNESOTA

Higher Education Coordinating Board
550 Cedar Street, Suite 400
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Clyde R. Ingle, Executive Director

Planning for changing enrollment conditions was the theme for much of the postsecondary education activity in Minnesota during the past year. Projections reported by the Coordinating Board last fall showed that enrollments will increase until the early 1980s followed by a 12-year decline before enrollments increase. The projected increase in the 1990s is not expected to reach current enrollment levels before the year 2000. The number of high school graduates in Minnesota peaked in 1977 at 73,400 and is projected to decline steadily until 1991 when there will be 35 percent fewer graduates. Although public postsecondary education enrollments are projected to increase up to 6 percent between 1977 and 1981, the three public systems will experience enrollment decreases of at least 20 percent by 1992. Enrollments in area vocational-technical institutes are projected to increase modestly and then decline to present levels or slightly lower by 1992.

Enrollments,

Enrollment Projections

Based on these projections, the Coordinating Board recommended a reassessment and reexamination of major state policies affected by the new enrollment conditions, including a review of guidelines for financing postsecondary education, tuition, financial aid, physical plant construction and use, access to institutions and programs, funding mechanisms, aid to private colleges, interstate

and Impact on State Policies

reciprocity and continuing education and extension. The board also recommended the development of an early warning planning system to alert the state to problems caused by declining enrollments that would include the identification of indicators to annually check the condition of postsecondary education and the development of a five-year plan by each public education institution and system. How to plan for fluctuating enrollments was the theme for the annual meeting of postsecondary education governing board members, sponsored by the Coordinating Board. Participants included representatives of the governing boards, the state finance commissioner and key legislators. The postsecondary education systems and institutions submitted to the board their plans and policies for addressing the enrollment issue that were published in *Planning for Fluctuating Enrollments*.

Problems of Declining Enrollments

Postsecondary Services Needs Guidelines

The Coordinating Board adopted new guidelines for use in determining need for postsecondary education services in Minnesota, superseding those adopted in 1969. The emphasis is shifted from the establishment of institutions to meet needs to the broader concept of postsecondary services that might be provided other than by establishing new institutions. The new guidelines were applied in studies of the need for postsecondary education services in Cambridge and Fairmont, Minnesota. In 1969, based on its guidelines for establishing new institutions, the board recommended the two communities as the locations for community colleges but, though authorized by legislation, the two schools never were built.

Meeting the Need For More Services

Applying its new guidelines, the board in January 1978 concluded that the possible need for increased postsecondary education services in the Fairmont and Cambridge areas does not justify the construction of new community colleges. The board recommended, however, that several low-cost alternatives be considered on an experimental basis to meet needs near Cambridge in east central Minnesota. A major recommendation was that the State Board for Community Colleges be requested to provide, on a pilot basis, additional services through the establishment of a core community college faculty to be located in appropriate facilities in the Cambridge area, but the state should not build new buildings for this effort.

Two-year College Reciprocity

Regarding Fairmont, the board recommended that the State University Board be requested to consider how, on a pilot basis, institutional services might be provided in Fairmont to improve program coordination and to provide educational and career counseling. The board also recommended that its staff, in consultation with the community college system, explore the possibility of establishing a reciprocity agreement with community colleges in Iowa. Later in the year the State Board for Community Colleges and the State University Board began implementing the Coordinating Board's recommendations and discussions between Minnesota and Iowa officials began.

Tuition Study

The Coordinating Board started a study of tuition practices in Minnesota and preliminary data found that the real cost of tuition in Minnesota public collegiate institutions declined from 1971 to 1977. These costs were further offset by the 9 percent increase in constant dollar per capita personal income in Minnesota during the period. The Board's preliminary paper found that tuition prices faced by full-time undergraduate students since 1971 based on constant dollars increased only at the University of Minnesota and there the real increase was only about 1 percent. The policy study will be completed this summer with the recommendations going to the governor and legislature.

Total on-campus headcount enrollments at public and private postsecondary

education institutions in Fall 1977 increased by 3,816 or 2 percent over the previous year. All systems showed increases over Fall 1976 except for the university that reported a 3.8 percent drop. Total enrollment in Fall 1977 was 194,395 compared to 190,579 in 1976. The board's annual fall enrollment survey found that participation in all forms of postsecondary education by Minnesota residents increased from 66.6 percent in 1973 to 77 percent last fall.

Enrollments

Several significant developments in financial aid occurred during the past year. In June 1978 more than 24,000 Minnesota residents received notices of state scholarship and grant-in-aid awards for 1978-79 totaling over $18.4 million, with an additional 5,000 notices mailed in July. Every student who applied by the March 1 priority deadline and who demonstrated financial need received an award notice, and approximately 44,000 students applied for an average award of $759 by the deadline. Besides the students receiving monetary awards, 2,705 students qualified on the basis of academic performance but lacking financial need are receiving honorary scholarships. In July, 175 nursing grant award notices totaling $155,000 were sent to students who will be enrolled in a nursing education program next fall. The 1977 legislature appropriated $25,658,951 for the scholarship and grant programs for the 1978-79 school year and approximately $1.5 million is also available from the federal State Student Incentive Grant Program. For the first time this year, second-year students are eligible to apply for initial awards.

Student Aid

In September 1977, the board approved the sale of $37 million in revenue bonds to provide student loan funds for approximately 18,000 students during the school year. In April 1978 the board authorized the sale in July of an additional $38 million to provide funds for 1978-79. The program is funded at no cost to the taxpayer through the sale of revenue bonds and the board is authorized to sell up to $125 million of such bonds.

Student Loans

The Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) in October 1977 purchased $15 million in federally insured loans from the Coordinating Board and made a commitment to purchase by October 1978 an additional $35 million in loans made by the board and insured by the Higher Education Assistance Foundation, a nonprofit corporation created last year to insure loans against default. The successful completion of the commitment agreement with Sallie Mae was a condition of the board's $37 million revenue bond sale in September. In a separate action last September the board approved a $1 million bond sale to provide funds for two years for the medical and osteopathy loan program.

The board in Spring 1978 began implementing the new part-time student grant program authorized by the 1977 legislature. Students attending an eligible school less than full-time and pursuing a program or course of study leading to a degree, diploma or certificate are eligible to apply. $750,000 is available for the biennium. Implementation of the new area vocational-technical institute (AVTI) tuition subsidy program began in July 1978. Any Minnesota resident under age 21 who attends a public AVTI and who is not receiving a state scholarship or grant will be eligible to apply. The program was authorized by the 1977 legislature in conjunction with a decision to institute a $2 per day tuition charge for all AVTI students effective July 1, 1978. $3.6 million is available for the program.

New Student Aid Programs

Reciprocal tuition agreements between Minnesota and Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota will become effective in Fall 1978. The board adopted a new reciprocity agreement with South Dakota and renewed the existing agreements with Wisconsin and North Dakota. Although the Coordinating

Reciprocity

Board approved the proposed agreement in November 1977, the South Dakota legislature added a 5 percent cap on Minnesota enrollees in the schools of law and medicine. Public higher educational institutions are covered under the agreement. Public technical institutes are not covered, but arrangements with vocational-technical authorities in South Dakota are anticipated soon.

Report on Student Aid

A status report on financial aid activity in the state reported that more than $142 million is available per year, in addition to which the Veterans Administration provides over $68 million annually in educational benefits to more than 16,000 residents. Approximately $51 million comes from state programs, $52 million from federal sources and $38 million from private sources.

Capital Funding

Major action in the 1978 Minnesota legislature affecting postsecondary education focused on building projects. More than $50 million in projects was authorized as part of the $107 million bonding bill, including $10.2 million for state university system projects, $9.4 million for community college system projects, $30.2 million for University of Minnesota projects and $4.1 million for projects at area vocational-technical institutes. However, an appropriation of $19.1 million for expansion of college of veterinary medicine facilities on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota was not approved following an announcement that Wisconsin plans to build its own school. Instead the university was authorized to use approximately $200,000 in existing appropriations to revise plans for veterinary medicine facilities to accommodate the needs of a class of 80 entering students, the results of which are to be submitted to the 1979 legislature. Minnesota and Wisconsin officials had been attempting to agree on a plan by which Wisconsin would pay part of the cost for expanded facilities and be guaranteed an increased number of seats for its residents under reciprocity.

Veterinary School

Statewide Testing and Counseling

The establishment of a statewide career guidance, testing and information program under the Higher Education Coordinating Board was authorized by the 1978 legislature. The program, previously known as the Minnesota college/votech testing program, had been administered to high school juniors since 1928 and operated by the Student Counseling Bureau at the University of Minnesota. Because of financial problems and other difficulties the program was in danger of being discontinued. In December 1977, the board recommended that the program be strengthened to better serve all students and postsecondary institutions and that it be placed under a state-level agency to establish statewide identity. The new post high school education planning program will be administered to all high school juniors who desire to participate.

Student Board Member

The 1978 legislature also approved a law requiring student representation on the State Board for Community Colleges. One member of the seven-member board is to be a full-time student at a community college at the time of appointment or a full-time student at a community college within one year before appointment to the board. The student member's term is two years. Legislation previously enacted authorizes a student member on the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and the State University Board. Also adopted was the Midwestern Education Compact to provide greater opportunities and services for residents of the region through the cooperative efforts of public and private institutions in the participating states. The agreement becomes effective when enacted into law by six states no later than December 31, 1981.

New Regional Compact

Aid to Veterans

Several bills relating to higher education were considered but not passed. Among them were proposals to provide additional tuition assistance for vete-

rans tuition installment payments for postsecondary students, an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution allowing the status of the University of Minnesota to be provided by law, creation of statewide postsecondary vocational-technical education system and elimination of income and assets of the applicant's spouse from need analysis for the state scholarship and grant programs. A bill passed by the Senate in 1977 to expand the Coordinating Board's review responsibilities was not considered by the house appropriations committee to which the bill had been referred.

University Change

New Voc-Tech System

Needs Analysis'

Expanded Program Review

The Coordinating Board made payments totaling $4.4 million to 21 Minnesota private colleges for fiscal year 1978 under the private college contract program, including $2.5 million for 17,309 residents enrolled in Fall 1977 and $1.9 million for 3,824 state grant-in-aid recipients enrolled. The board began implementing the private institutions registration program, and the 1978 legislature adopted several amendments to the program including the exemption of religious schools and programs.

Aid to Private Colleges

Institutional Regulation

The Coordinating Board adopted a series of recommendations to improve the coordination of early childhood education programs. The board had authorized a study in 1975 after approving recommendations that action be deferred on all additional early childhood education programs at the bachelor level or below until a major study was completed on further coordination and statewide personnel needs. A project on transfer of credit policy was initiated and an advisory task force of chief academic officers, faculty and students representing institutions was established in connection with a 1977 law requiring the board to study and monitor credit transferability and transcript policies and to develop recommendations.

Early Childhood Education

Credit Transfer

The Coordinating Board received a supplemental grant of $134,980 from the Bush Foundation for interinstitutional library development to be used to support the installation of 15 additional Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) on-line cataloging terminals in Minnesota and South Dakota as well as an update of the South Dakota union list of serials and its integration with the existing Minnesota-North Dakota-Wisconsin serials data base. As a result of grants from the Bush and W. K. Kellogg Foundations, 34 Minnesota and North Dakota libraries already are cataloging on line through the Ohio Center. The supplemental grant is matched by $15,000 from Minitex (Minnesota Interlibrary Telecommunications Exchange) and $124,000 from participating institutional budgets.

Interinstitutional Library Services

Also during the year the board adopted two Minnesota-South Dakota contracts to provide sharing and joint planning for improved use of library resources between the states. The library contracts between the board and the South Dakota State Library Commission provide for improved library information services to South Dakota and Minnesota residents and the development of an updated South Dakota union list of serials in the next year. Under the Minitex, reciprocal agreements have been implemented with Wisconsin, North Dakota and several other organizations.

Library Contracts

The Coordinating Board authorized contracts with two schools of osteopathic medicine and five schools of optometry outside the state to train Minnesota residents starting with the 1978 entering class. Under a 1977 law, the board is authorized to contract for placements of up to 10 seats in colleges of osteopathy and up to 13 placements in optometry.

Osteopathic/Optometry Contracts

MISSISSIPPI

Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
P.O. Box 2336
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
E. E. Thrash, Executive Secretary and Director

Appropriations

The eight state-supported institutions of higher learning have experienced an increase in support and growth during the past several years and 1977-78 was no exception to this trend. The 1978 legislature appropriated $105,488,827 for the general support of the eight state-supported universities for fiscal year 1978-79, approximately a 36 percent increase in state appropriations during the past two years. In addition to the general support funds, $31,101,978 has been appropriated for units such as the University of Mississippi's schools of medicine and dentistry and for the teaching hospital, and Mississippi State University's agriculture-related agencies and the school of veterinary medicine. This represents a 16.13 percent increase in appropriations for these advanced professional and research education programs over last year's appropriations. A total of $165,701,885 was appropriated to higher education in Mississippi for 1978-79.

Salary Increases

Faculty salaries at the eight state-supported universities increased 8.40 percent above the salaries for 1977-78. The Board of Trustees feels that with these increases in salaries, Mississippi can be competitive in drawing faculties of the highest quality.

Capital Projects

During the past eight years, Mississippi's institutions of higher learning have received $187,618,000 for capital improvements and repair and renovation. In 1974 the legislature appropriated over $55 million for new construction projects, and 1977 brought the culmination of several of these projects such as new buildings at Alcorn State University, Delta State University and Jackson State University; a new speech and communication center at Mississippi University for Women; and a new law school building and dental school at the University of Mississippi. Approximately $5 million was spent during 1977-78 for repair and renovation at the eight universities. The 1978 legislature appropriated $15,281,000 for capital improvement and repair and renovation for 1978-79. The amount will be allocated for construction at the college of veterinary medicine at Mississippi State University, new stadium facilities at Alcorn State University and Mississippi Valley State University, land purchases at Jackson State and Mississippi University for Women and a marine education center at the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory.

Program Review and Approval

One of the main areas of progress relates to the review of doctoral-degree granting institutions. Doctoral program studies were completed in 1977-78 in physical science and mathematics, social studies, business, psychology, biological sciences and engineering. Two new baccalaureate nursing programs were established at Alcorn and Delta State Universities. The nursing program governed by Alcorn State, a predominantly Black institution, was previously governed by the University of Southern Mississippi, a predominantly white institution, until the Board of Trustees transferred the governance to Alcorn State.

Information Exchange Procedures

The staff of the board has undertaken an information exchange procedures (IEP) program whereby they can gain cost information previously unavailable, such as direct cost per student hour by discipline and by level (undergraduate or graduate). The cost to an institution to graduate a student in a certain area can be obtained. The higher education finance manual pilot project is an effort by the board staff to develop a financial source/use matrix in every university. A

Manpower Report

manpower report has been developed by the staff and through this, the board has a breakdown on every institutional budget—unrestricted, restricted and auxiliary. Each budget will give the total headcount in employees on the campus, full-time, part-time and temporary as well as summer session employees, and identifies the source of funds (state-appropriated, grants, or state and other funds). This provides a total number of positions filled and unfilled and will indicate the number of dollars and fringes for positions filled as well as unfilled.

System Structure Study

The 1978 legislature appropriated $400,000 for an in-depth study of the system of higher education and postsecondary education opportunities in Mississippi, to be conducted by an independent consulting firm. After several independent firms have submitted proposals, the Commission of Budget and Accounting will select one to conduct the study. The uppermost goal of this study will of course be acquiring methods of improving higher education in the state.

Student Loans

The 1978 legislature appropriated $115,000 creating the Postsecondary Education Financial Assistance Act to make loans other than those already provided by the Board of Trustees such as the state medical and dental loans, the graduate and professional degree scholarship program, Southern Regional Education Board and the nursing scholarship program. The law provides federally insured loans for Mississippi residents who could not secure assistance at commercial lending institutions. By participating in the Student Loan Marketing Association and by selling student notes, the program intends to increase the volume to $2 million in student loans during the next four years.

Accountancy Schools

Another trend that has been investigated and adopted by two of the three doctoral degree-granting universities and approved by the board was the establishment of a school of accountancy at the University of Mississippi operated independently of the school of business. The University of Southern Mississippi established a school of accountancy that is not completely separate from the school of business and has the same dean. Mississippi State University is still in the process of studying this proposal and will adopt it if it is deemed the best course of action for the university.

New Veterinary and Dental Schools

The college of veterinary medicine at Mississippi State University accepted its first class in the fall of 1977 and reported a successful year academically, while phase II of the building project has been undertaken. The University of Mississippi dental school's building was dedicated in May 1978, and the first class will be graduated in May 1979.

Enrollments

The academic year 1977-78 was unprecedented in Mississippi's history of higher education due to the fact that the female students at the universities passed the 50 percent mark of enrollment. The total enrollment of on-campus students, off-campus students and medical center students was 56,278, an approximate increase of 1,100 over 1976-77. Students enrolled on the main campuses for the first term of 1977-78 numbered 49,960, the total enrollment off-campus students was 4,847 and the total headcount at the University of Mississippi medical center was 1,471. Classes at the university medical center have expanded and the University of Mississippi dental school has increased medical center enrollment as well as upgrading educational opportunities.

MISSOURI

Department of Higher Education
600 Clark Avenue
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Bruce Robertson, Commissioner of Higher Education

July 1978 begins the fifth year that the department, headed by a nine-member lay Coordinating Board for Higher Education, has been operating. During the

1978-79 Projects

coming year the department hopes to complete the following: (1) the adoption and dissemination of the master plan for postsecondary education in Missouri, (2) the revision and improvement of procedures for budgeting for the public senior institutions, (3) an examination of the status of the two-year college and the distribution of associate level programs in Missouri, (4) the implementation of a revised data collection process and the use of that data for the production of a significant body of reports and research, (5) an updated and expanded certificate and degree program inventory, (6) the creation of a computing task force, and (7) an examination of developmental studies programs and basic skills in the state.

Master Plan

The master planning committee currently has before it a draft of a statewide master plan. It hopes to report that draft to the Coordinating Board by September. The board will then issue its own version of the draft to the higher education community and the public and seven statewide hearings will be held in the various regions of Missouri. After the hearings have been held the board hopes to adopt the plan.

Enrollments

Statewide the Fall 1977 enrollments declined very slightly, less than 1 percent, from 1976 in both total headcount and total full-time equivalent students. State-supported institutions experienced slight increases, .6 percent in headcount and 1.3 percent in full-time equivalent enrollment, primarily due to a drop in full-time enrollment at the two-year colleges. Independent sector enrollment remained nearly stable, while enrollment in theological institutions increased.

Appropriations

The higher education operating appropriation increased from $250 million in 1978 to $280 million in fiscal year 1979. This was an 11.7 percent increase in appropriations for the coming fiscal year, compared to an 8.7 percent increase in appropriations in the previous fiscal year. Appropriations for the Department of Higher Education and the State Library increased $1,341,274 or 11.3 percent, the senior institutions increased to $225,538,202 or 10.4 percent and the community colleges increased to $28,366,378 or 22.7 percent. In addition, a differential

Funding Formula

funding formula was created for the community colleges. Vocational programs in health and technology were funded at $39.25 a credit hour, natural sciences and data processing at $30.97 a credit hour and all other programs at $26.70 a credit hour.

Capital Funds

Capital appropriations totaled $28.2 million for fiscal year 1979 in comparison to $8.6 million in 1977-78. In arriving at this budget, the Department of Higher Education utilized an eight component formula approach to project for 1978-79 a

Formula Budgeting

series of recommendations for total expenditure levels for each four-year institution. To the total of eight components, special programmatic, nonformula items were added that, in the judgment of the department, were necessary for the provision of quality higher education services in Missouri. The Coordinating Board will continue to modify its budgetary formula in order to address more effectively the question of what higher education funding in Missouri should be rather than how to incrementally add to what higher education funding has been.

Program Review

A number of new developments took place in the general area of academic program policy in the states. A statewide task force on program review procedures and policies developed a revised document by which new degree and certificate programs will be submitted to the Coordinating Board. Matters such as academic quality, unnecessary duplication, availability of learning resources, faculty qualifications, manpower need for the program and the use of consultant services by the department were addressed. A task force on off-campus education was charged with addressing the issues of quality and unneces-

Off-campus Education Task Force

sary duplication of courses. The task force developed a set of criteria involving such matters as faculty qualifications and employment status; academic support requirements such as libraries and computers; administrative organization; and course quality. In addition, the task force recommended the formation of regional coordinating councils for those areas of the state where duplication might be of concern. The Coordinating Board adopted the guidelines and in the coming year will implement them and establish the regional coordinating councils.

Off-campus Programs Coordinating Councils

The department developed a set of guidelines addressing the eligibility of courses offered by two-year public community colleges for state aid. General interest noncollege credit courses, except for developmental studies, were denied state aid. At the request of the legislature, the department conducted an educational audit of all courses taught by the public two-year colleges. The legislature authorized the University of Missouri to establish a regional school of optometry at the campus of the University of Missouri-St. Louis and to work with the Coordinating Board for Higher Education for regional agreements to undergird such a school. A survey was made of developmental skills programs at all public colleges and universities.

Two-year College Funding Guidelines And Course Audit

Regional Optometry School

Developmental Skills

Late last summer the Department of Higher Education undertook the development of a comprehensive state-level computer-based information system. Working with a task force of institutional representatives the department identified a set of data dealing with students, faculties, programs and finances that will be collected on an annual basis. The new system will be implemented over the coming year. A systematic series of reports will be issued and special research projects will result from the new data system.

State Information System

In addition to optometry, the legislature authorized the transfer of Harris-Stowe College from the jurisdiction of the city of St. Louis to the state so that it is now a fully funded state four-year college. A guaranteed student loan program was established and will be implemented beginning in fiscal 1980. As two measures were not passed by the legislature, the state continued to be one of the few states that has no regulatory control over institutions offering degrees at the associate level or higher or over proprietary career schools.

New State College

Student Loans

Institutional Regulation

The student grant program in 1977-78 was funded at approximately $7.2 million. This includes $1.2 million from federal State Student Incentive Grant Program funds. Some 30,000 students in 53 public and private institutions in Missouri received grants in 1977-78. The legislature increased the appropriation to $7.5 million for 1978-79 and SSIG funding is anticipated to be at least $1.2 million. About 50,000 applications have been received for 1978-79. The grants provide at least $900, one-half the tuition or the actual need for undergraduate study in Missouri, whichever is least. Starting in fiscal 1980 this program will be supplemented by a state guaranteed student loan program

Student Aid

MONTANA

Board of Regents of Higher Education
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena, Montana 59601
Lawrence K. Pettit, Commissioner of Higher Education

Current legislation governing community colleges is being reviewed and a revised governance code is being prepared for consideration by the 1979 legislature. The Montana Legislative Council is studying the governance of vocational

Community Colleges And Vocational Governance

education in the state and is drafting legislation at the request of the Interim Joint Committee on Education to establish a joint governance structure for postsecondary vocational education between local boards of trustees and the Board of Regents of Higher Education in much the same fashion as community colleges are currently governed.

Collective Bargaining

The faculty of the University of Montana voted to have the American Federation of Teachers-affiliated university teachers union represent it in labor negotiations. The faculty of Montana State University voted to have no agent. Faculty on four of the six campuses are now organized.

Formula Budgeting

State Agency Relations

The Board of Regents, the governor's office and the legislative fiscal analyst are working to establish a mutually agreed upon formula for budgeting purposes. It is anticipated that the details of the formula cannot be concluded in time for the 1979 legislative session but will be available for use in the 1981 session. More extensive relations have been developed with state agencies. Gerontology, natural resources administration and developmental disabilities have been topics of mutual concern.

Enrollment

University Retrenchment

Enrollment in the total Montana University System increased 2.8 percent from the previous year, although enrollment at the University of Montana decreased by 2 percent. Continuing enrollment declines at the university resulted in a review of all programs at the university and eventually a reduction in the numbers of authorized faculty and staff positions.

Uniform Accounting

And Management Information Systems

A centrally controlled uniform accounting system for the six campuses was implemented on July 1 and phased into the state budget and accounting system, which had had to be upgraded by University System personnel before it could accommodate higher education. A management information system linking the central office and the six campuses is nearing completion and should be implemented during the Fall of 1978.

NEBRASKA

Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
P. O. Box 95005
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
William S. Fuller, Executive Director

Uniform Information System

During 1977 the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education provided a number of reports to the governor, legislature, state agencies and the postsecondary education community. Included was UNISON (Uniform Information System of Nebraska), a plan and set of recommendations for a postsecondary education information system that would be responsive to the needs of the governor, legislature and state agencies for information regarding the activities and status of postsecondary education in Nebraska.

Other reports prepared by the commission were:

Commission Reports:

1. Adult/Continuing Education

1. Goals and recommendations for adult and continuing educational instructional programs for postsecondary education that defined, assigned responsibility, recommended financing for and addressed duplication for five categories of instructional programs—adult basic education, occupational-vocational prog-

rams, avocational-recreational programs, degree credit programs and continuing professional programs.

2. Goals and recommendations for transferability of credit and articulation of postsecondary education programs that describe a set of goals for improving the ability of students to transfer credits between and among Nebraska postsecondary institutions.

2. Credit Transfer

3. Recommendations for a statewide study of student attrition providing background, issues and goals, a research design for studying and a timetable and cost estimate for the study.

3. Student Attrition

4. An analysis of the State Student Incentive Grant Programs for 1976-77 that provides background of the program and shows the distribution of SSIG grants made in Nebraska by student net income levels and by grant amounts for each institutional sector.

4. Student Aid

5. The annual report to the governor on the activities of the Coordinating Commission during the period of January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977.

5. Annual Report

6. A report on enrollment trends in postsecondary education for the state from 1967-1987 describing historical and projected enrollments for Nebraska postsecondary education institutions and sectors.

6. Enrollment Trends

7. The state plan for Title VIA of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended, was rewritten and used during this last year for considering proposals under this Act.

7. State Plan/Title VIA

These activities were accomplished through the efforts of commission staff, institutional representatives serving on advisory committees for each project and through the use of consultants.

The commission acted as the coordinating agency for collection of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), involved Nebraska as a pilot state for the adult and continuing education component of the NCHEMS* state-level information base (SLIB) project, participated in a nine-state regional study of optometric education and served as the Nebraska representative to the SHEEO/NCES Communication Network. Established in 1976, the Coordinating Commission spent the last year becoming established, as well as fostering communication between and among the various groups and organizations involved with postsecondary education in Nebraska.

Commission First Year Activities

NEVADA

University of Nevada System
405 Marsh Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89509
Donald H. Baepler, Chancellor

A legislative commission study of the feasibility of separating the community colleges from the rest of the University of Nevada System is in its final stages, but the final report with recommendations has not been received. The dissolution of the community college central administration had eliminated the divisional president and his staff. A recently completed study by private consultants

Community College Governance

*National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

recommends a divisional liaison member of the chancellor's staff to coordinate community college affairs.

New Medical School

The newly authorized four-year medical school will admit its first junior class in the Fall of 1978. Efforts are proceeding to establish clinical facilities in both Reno and Las Vegas where the second two years of the program can be carried on.

Science Advisor

Through the governor's office, a state advisor on the sciences has been established with legislative authorization. The advisor will be selected from the university community or the scientific community to advise the governor on science matters affecting Nevada.

Desert Research Institute

The Desert Research Institute, in recognition of the expanding role that it is playing in the affairs of Nevada (cloud seeding, solar research, etc.), will be seeking more state support for its activities with a commensurately smaller effort being directed to applying for federal and private grant funding for its research and development.

Enrollments

For the first year in history, total full-time-equivalent enrollments declined in Nevada. The decline was .7 percent, but a decline regardless. Like many other institutions and systems, however, the head-count enrollment increased by almost 9 percent at Nevada institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
66 South Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
James A. Busselle, Executive Director

Student Aid

The New Hampshire Incentive Grant Program was expanded to sophomores in 1977-78 academic year and funds have been appropriated for juniors as well next year. The New Hampshire Higher Education Assistance Foundation reports that the level of lending to New Hampshire students under the higher education loan plan has increased by $3 million in fiscal year 1978 over 1977. The state medical school loan program and veterinary medicine loan program were transferred to the Postsecondary Education Commission in the past year.

Management Information System

In previous years the Postsecondary Education Commission had utilized its Section 1203 planning funds to create a statewide postsecondary education management information system that focused on traditional programs and traditional students. This year the commission, after having developed automated data bases in areas where information was needed on an ongoing and timely basis, turned its attention to the nontraditional student.

Nontraditional Directory

Its first step in this direction was to compile and publish the *New Hampshire Directory of Non-Collegiate Sponsored Instruction*.

Continuing Education

The next phase will consist of a statewide needs analysis in the field of continuing education.

Educational Information Center

The commission's interest in the nontraditional student and the studies that it had conducted and was planning to conduct in these areas made it the logical agency to administer the educational information centers' program in New Hampshire. The commission has been designated as the state agency for this program to become operational in the fall of 1978.

NEW JERSEY

Board of Higher Education
225 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
T. Edward Hollander, Chancellor

Issues in Higher Education

In August 1977, T. Edward Hollander succeeded Ralph Dungan as chancellor. In September, the chancellor presented to the Board of Higher Education a paper entitled "An Examination of Issues for the Higher Education Community", in which he assessed the problems in higher education in New Jersey and the ways by which they might be addressed. The paper outlined proposals in four major areas: planning and coordination, improvement of quality, extending access and opportunity and accountability.

Appropriations

The fiscal year 1979 net state original appropriation for the higher education system now stands at $416.9 million, an increase of $35.8 million or 9.4 percent over fiscal 1978. This original appropriation will be adjusted upward later in 1978-79 by transfers from state treasury to cover the cost of negotiated salary increases and other benefits. In addition, the system will have available in 1978-79 up to $2 million in prior year's unexpended balances to supplement the $19.1 million the 1979 appropriations act provides as direct funding for the new tuition aid grant (TAG) program. These balances, in combination with direct funding provided for all other student aid programs, will permit full funding of the new TAG program in fiscal 1979.

Student Aid

In January 1978, the governor signed into law a package of three bills that established a coordinated set of student assistance programs. Among the legislation's provisions are the tuition aid grant (TAG), the Garden State scholarship and the Garden State fellowship programs. The TAG program awards up to $1,000 or tuition, whichever is less, to students based on ability to pay. The grants are portable to states that sign reciprocal agreements with New Jersey. The Garden State scholarship program awards up to $500 on the basis of merit and need and is administered by New Jersey colleges under state guidelines. The Garden State fellowship program provides $4,000 awards to outstanding graduate students enrolled in New Jersey graduate schools.

The undergraduate programs use a single application, which may also be used as an institutional and Basic Educational Opportunity Grants application, and the uniform methodology of need analysis. The three new programs, to take effect in the 1978-79 academic year, are governed by a new policy board, the Student Assistance Board. The board, which replaces the State Scholarship Commission, consists of public, institutional and student members. The state's other major grant program, the educational opportunity fund for disadvantaged students, remains under the jurisdiction of its own board, with grants portions coordinated with the new TAG program. The New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority for guaranteed student loans is not affected by the new legislation. The total student assistance budget for fiscal year 1979 is $40.5 million.

County Colleges Study Commission

On March 17, 1978, the Board of Higher Education established the commission to study the mission, financing and governance of the county colleges and directed it to recommend to the board a revised statement on the collective mission of the county college sector, alternatives to enrollment formulas as the determinant of county college financing and appropriate boundaries between and among the colleges, the counties and the state in county college governance. The commis-

sion will present its recommendations to the Board of Higher Education no later than January 31, 1979.

State Colleges Roles and Priorities

A special program has been initiated to assist the state colleges redefine their roles in terms of new constituencies and improve their academic offerings. Under this program, each college will identify one or more high priority academic programs in which it is particularly strong and plan for improvements in these areas. Special discretionary funds have been set aside to help these institutions strengthen the programs they designate as essential to the furthering of their mission. The program's intent is to encourage an institution to develop an academic identity that distinguishes it from the rest and build, in selective areas, a national reputation for excellence. In no way will the new program signify an end to the commitment the state has made to provide strong liberal arts offerings at each of the state colleges.

Medical Education

Under recent legislation, the legislature established a statewide mechanism to improve the quality of medical education in the state. A newly created advisory graduate medical education council will work with the Department of Higher Education, the staff of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and expert consultants to develop methodologies for determining the need for physicians by specialty and geographic area, set standards for participation of such selected programs in order to insure that these programs provide a high degree of academic excellence and establish standards for the use of appropriated program funds to encourage graduate medical education programs in those specialties that are of critical need in New Jersey. The legislature also established an advisory commission to recommend to the Board of Higher Education a number of out-of-state institutions with which New Jersey might contract to secure admission of New Jersey students into optometric schools.

Optometric Education

Disadvantaged Apprenticeships in Health Fields

The Departments of Higher Education and Labor and Industry are designing an apprenticeship program to recruit persons from the disadvantaged and chronically unemployed segments of society into the health professions. The project would integrate CETA* job opportunities and training, basic skills remediation and advanced technical training leading to professionally recognized careers in the health fields, and will identify those health occupations where manpower projections indicate a need for personnel.

Aid to Private Higher Education

In accord with Board of Higher Education authorization, the department has drafted new legislation to aid the independent sector of higher education. The proposed act would adjust appropriations to independent institutions in proportion to changes in the state subsidy for the state colleges. Under the proposal, the total appropriation for the independent colleges would be determined by multiplying the number of New Jersey undergraduate students, counted on a full-time equivalent basis (FTE), enrolled in eligible independent institutions during the previous academic year by 25 percent of the average direct net state support per FTE student for the state college sector in the previous academic year. The appropriation would be distributed among the eligible independent institutions as follows: (1) 10 percent of the total would be divided in equal amounts among the eligible institutions; (2) 35 percent of the total would be distributed according to the number of enrolled full-time undergraduates who received state financial aid, or $1,000 or more of institutional aid during the preceding academic year; and (3) 55 percent would be based upon the number of New Jersey undergraduate residents (FTE) enrolled in the independent sector in the preceding academic year.

The Department of Higher Education consolidated its statutory and adminis-

*Comprehensive Education Training Act

trative responsibilities for financial auditing and compliance review into a management compliance unit. The unit will also perform management audits of program operations both within the department and at various colleges and universities. The unit was recommended in the state auditor's June 1977 audit of the department. It will report to the vice chancellor and work closely with the audit committee of the Board of Higher Education.

Management Compliance

At its June 1978 meeting, the board approved the final draft of "A Call by the Board of Higher Education for the Preparation of the 1980 New Jersey Education Statewide Plan". The board took this action after circulating two preliminary drafts of the document and conducting a series of public hearings on their contents. Among the planning issues discussed are boundaries for admission among the various sectors, improved program offerings, graduate education, the interface between primary/secondary and higher education, student facilities and services, libraries, facilities planning, urban education, adult and continuing education, vocational education, increased access to higher education, strengthening faculty resources, computer facilities and data processing services and increased accountability. The planning process will be conducted through a series of task forces and councils composed of persons representative of the academic institutions, faculty, students and other relevant groups. Intensive activity will begin in September 1978 with the final draft of the statewide plan scheduled for review by the board in March 1980. Individual institutional plans are scheduled to be completed the following month.

Statewide Plan

In response to the Board of Higher Education's decree that all New Jersey public and participating private colleges test their incoming freshmen for possible deficiencies in reading, writing and quantitative skills, the department's basic skills council will administer such tests in Fall 1978. The test may be administered only after a student has been admitted to the college, and the results used to place students in appropriate courses. The newly developed standardized test, which includes a student-written essay, will provide the board with information on the strengths and weaknesses of the approximately 50,000 freshmen entering college this fall. In mandating that the colleges develop appropriate remediation measures for students who score poorly on these examinations, the board stressed that it regards this effort primarily as a catch-up operation and reiterated its belief that the primary responsibility for basic skills training rests with the elementary-secondary school system.

Basic Skills Test For Freshmen

NEW MEXICO

Board of Educational Finance
Legislative-Executive Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
Robert A. Huff, Executive Secretary

For the past three years, the universities and the Board of Educational Finance in New Mexico have worked in concert to develop a funding formula. The legislature during the past two years has respected various aspects of that formula and the 1978 legislature accepted it in total. The funding formula now becomes the basic mechanism for determining the appropriation recommendations for the six universities. The formula deals differentially with 14 discipline clusters, 3 levels of instruction and 2 types of institutions based upon their size and complexity. Work on the funding formula started with intensive scrutiny of historical cost data developed over the past five years, and then moved to consideration of the type of funding that should be made available to each

Funding Formula

institution based on its variations in program and student level as opposed to the funding levels that had been provided in the past. The funding parameters contained in the formula are expected to have a great deal of influence on internal resource allocation on the several campuses. The formula mechanism provides a series of benchmarks for determining how well the internal budgeting of the institutions reflects the funding policy decisions contained in the formula. The legislature anticipates receiving annual reports concerning the degree to which the internal use of the funds reflects the formula parameters. Should these reports disclose that the universities are unable or unwilling to allocate resources in a manner consistent with the formula funding factors, it will have to be determined whether the formula is realistic or whether the universities are making sufficient effort to distribute their resources in a manner consistent with the arguments used in gaining legislative acceptance of the formula.

Off-campus Programs And Funding

For the first time, the legislature provided funds in support of a Board of Educational Finance policy for funding off-campus instruction by the six universities. This represents a breakthrough for the higher education delivery system in New Mexico, since it will make it possible to provide postsecondary education opportunities in many regions and remote locations where none have existed before. The off-campus instructional funding approach is to be operated through the board and only those locations and courses that fit the board's established criteria will be eligible for funding. New Mexico is concerned about the possible proliferation of institutions and the off-campus instructional funding project is aimed at providing postsecondary instructional services to those areas that have a legitimate and demonstrated need without going so far as establishing physical facilities and administrative apparatus that would be difficult to dismantle should the demand turn out to be temporary in nature.

Two-year College Governance Study

The 1978 legislature directed the Board of Educational Finance to study all of the laws that currently govern the two-year campuses in the state. It may be necessary to consolidate some of the statutes and bring greater consistency to the operation of the two-year campuses. Currently, New Mexico has several branch community colleges operating under the aegis of parent universities as well as some independent community colleges and two-year vocational-technical institutions. The board study will make recommendations to the next legislative session and the governor concerning possible alterations in statutes that may improve the situation.

Capital Funding

The outlook among members of the higher education community in New Mexico is optimistic. About $47 million in capital outlay funding has been provided during the last year for the colleges and universities. Some program expansion has occurred and the two-year campuses continue to experience substantial

Enrollment Growth

enrollment growth. With the improved physical facilities, especially on the community college campuses, it is anticipated that an increased percentage of the traditional college-going population throughout the state will participate in the future in postsecondary education activities. The state's economy remains strong and this is reflected in desirable funding levels for all institutions. The matter of improving quality will be a popular topic of legislative and public discussion in New Mexico, as it will in most other states during the years ahead.

Quality Improvement

With steady-state enrollments and adequate funding, there should be more time and energy to concentrate on improving program quality as well as the general educational environment for all those New Mexico citizens who are seeking a postsecondary education experience.

NEW YORK

Board of Regents
University of the State of New York
State Education Department
Albany, New York 12224
Hadley S. DePuy, Deputy Commissioner for
Higher and Professional Education

Enrollment

In 1977-78, New York's public and independent colleges and universities enrolled over 606,000 full-time degree credit students, an increase of .9 percent from 1976-77 and almost a complete return to the 1975-76 level. Enrollment in the State University of New York (SUNY) declined again, this year by 1.4 percent, and the City University of New York (CUNY) increased by 1.8 percent in a partial recovery from the 10.9 percent decrease the preceding year. Enrollment at the state's independent colleges and universities and proprietary schools continued to increase, 1.2 percent and 9.9 percent respectively. Part-time enrollment dropped sharply again at CUNY, declining 16.9 percent. The decline was halted in other sectors with increases of 2.8 percent at SUNY, 1.4 percent at independent institutions and .2 percent at proprietary institutions. Uncertainty regarding future adult participation levels and the effects of a projected decline of high school graduates has somewhat reduced the confidence with which New York State enrollment can be predicted.

Appropriations

As of June 1978, funds appropriated for postsecondary education in fiscal 1978-79 were $1,469 million, an increase of 8 percent over 1977-78. Although the legislature remained in session and had not yet acted on the supplemental budget, few if any additional funds were expected to be provided. The increases in appropriations are dominated by those for SUNY ($67 million), the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) ($24 million) and state aid to CUNY for which the state supplies 75 percent of the operating budget ($23 million). With the demands of debt service for SUNY rising sharply to about $166 million, the university is reducing its allocation of tuition and other income funds to the operating budget by some $17 million, accounting for a significant part of the increased state appropriation. The balance of the increase for SUNY is attributable to continued growth in enrollment and operating expenditures of several developing colleges and increases in fixed costs. Maximum awards under the Tuition Assistance Program have been increased from $1,500 to $1,800 with proportionate increases in the entire schedule. Funding for opportunity programs for disadvantaged students remains at a level of $36 million.

Student Aid

Expenses/Tuition Income Tax Deferral

In addition to the increases in state student aid programs, the legislature and governor approved two other significant measures to benefit parents of postsecondary students. One measure is the "Parents on Students Savings Plan" (PASS), which permits deferral on income tax of parental college expense contributions, up to $750 for each full-time student in the family, to a custodial account. The beneficiaries will be subject to taxation on the distribution of the contribution following completion of their postsecondary education. The second measure provides for an income tax deduction of one-half of tuition less any tuition assistance award, for tuition paid for dependents of state residents who attend postsecondary institutions in New York. The deduction may not exceed $1,000 for each dependent and is not allowed for any student to whom a PASS distribution has been made.

And Income Tax Deduction

Statewide Plan

During 1977-78, the regents have sought progress towards the five goals for postsecondary education proposed in their 1976 *Statewide Plan for the De-*

Statewide Goals

velopment of Postsecondary Education: freedom of access, freedom of choice, quality education, responsiveness to societal needs and the efficient use of resources. The policies set by the regents, their budget proposals and the proposals advanced for legislation have been designed to cause progress toward those goals. The year also saw the postsecondary system preparing for the development in 1978 of a statewide progress report on the plan. In that process, the regents are seeking to strengthen even further cooperation among all institutions, public and independent, in furthering statewide goals. They seek to develop a consensus among institutions in support of basic policies and activities designed to meet the needs of the people of New York.

External Degrees

The regents' external degree program made steady progress in the past year. By January 1978 almost 7,000 students had been awarded two- or four-year college degrees and 12,000 others were actively pursuing their credentials. The students range in age from 15 to 87 and reside in every state in the nation. Most are employed full time and many are in the armed services. The external degrees are now fully accredited not only by the Board of Regents, but also by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools and by the National League for Nursing.

Program Approval Litigation

The State University of New York (SUNY) has sought to challenge the authority of the Board of Regents to deregister, i.e., "dis-credit," academic programs that do not meet the state's standards for quality. The issue in question, involving doctoral programs at one of the SUNY university centers, has been in litigation for about two years. The State Supreme Court, which had original jurisdiction, ruled that the regents did indeed have this power. On appeal to the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, and most recently in June 1978 to the state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, the lower court ruling has been sustained.

Doctoral Programs Assessment

Acting for the Board of Regents, the State Education Department continues to conduct academic quality assessment of doctoral programs. Since 1973 a total of 29 such programs has been closed voluntarily or at the direction of the Commissioner of Education. The rationale is primarily the regents refusal, in a time of declining need for doctoral degrees, to allow any of these expensive programs to continue that cannot demonstrate high quality. Assessments are performed by panels of impartial out-of-state scholars.

Business Careers For Humanists

The office of the doctoral project has begun a project designed to find employment in the business world for persons with doctoral degrees in the humanities. Humanists interested in careers in business will receive an intensive seven-week orientation in cooperating business schools to prepare them for jobs in cooperating corporations.

Institutional Self-Assessment

A two-year project on self-assessment for colleges and universities, funded by the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, resulted in experiments by 15 New York colleges. Their models included program evaluation, planning and budgeting, goal-setting in professional and academic areas, industrial needs from graduates, program outcomes, program impact on part-time students, attrition studies, attitudinal surveys, follow-up of graduates, assessment of administrative functions and faculty evaluation and development. The results appeared in a series of *PS,* the departmental publication on higher and professional education in New York, and later were circulated in reprint. The project stressed action on the basis of self-assessment findings and a built-in framework to sustain the process. The department's statewide task force on self-assessment's report was published, and this spring 40 percent of the state's

238 colleges attended regional workshops on assessment activities. National dissemination is carried out through contacts with other states and accrediting agencies and with the publication of a *Handbook for Self-Assessment.*

NORTH CAROLINA

University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
William C. Friday, President

Desegregation Plan

On May 12, the University of North Carolina Board of Governors adopted and the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare accepted the revised "North Carolina State Plan for the Further Elimination of Racial Duality in Public Higher Education Systems, Phase II". The federal administrative proceedings that had begun against the university subsequently were dropped by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Teacher Education

Program Review

The board adopted a report on teacher education programs in the university system that is designed to improve the effectiveness in the programs throughout the 16-campus system. Over the next two years, 26 degree programs and 20 other majors will be discontinued because of lack of currently identifiable needs and the small numbers of students graduating from the programs. Another 16 degree programs and majors are scheduled for review.

New Health Programs Moratorium

As the result of another study of health professions education, the board imposed a moratorium until 1982 on new programs in the fields of dental auxiliaries, environmental health, health administration and health care management, health education, medical record administration, medical technology, occupational therapy, physical therapy and radiologic technology. As a policy, the board requires that priority be given to the remedying of deficiencies in existing programs instead of the establishment of new programs or the expansion of existing ones.

Faculty Study

The 1977 legislature adopted a resolution directing the board to conduct a special study on faculty including faculty workload, the tenure system and related professional work of the faculty of constituent institutions of the university. The board has initiated the study and will report to the General Assembly by February 1, 1979.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Kenneth E. Raschke, Commissioner

State Library Network

Since the 1977 annual report, a state library network has been established. The coordinator of this project is on the staff of the State Library Commission. All institutions of higher learning in North Dakota as well as most of the public and private libraries will belong to the network. A contractual relationship with

MINITEX* has proven to be extremely helpful in expanding access to materials not available in North Dakota. The average cost per loan from MINITEX has been nominal and has provided every library access to all printed materials in both states, North Dakota and Minnesota.

Community College Study

A study of alternatives for financing and governing the three school-district sponsored community colleges is underway. The results are to be completed prior to the 1979 legislative session.

Program Review

A program review involving undergraduate and graduate programs is underway. This project likewise is scheduled to be completed this fall. In view of the increased demand for off-campus offerings, a role scope review of each institution is expected to be complemented soon.

Data Processing Network

Last year a centralized data processing network was established with the administrator serving directly under the Commissioner of Higher Education. The administrator has full authority and responsibility for the system hardware and software as well as the personnel on each campus. The centralized computer software project is progressing nicely. The new fiscal system will be implemented shortly and a student records steering committee has been selected for further study in that area.

Reciprocity

From the standpoint of regional programs the reciprocity arrangement with Minnesota is in its third year and has broadened considerably the program availability to students of both states.

Regional Veterinary And Optometry Schools

North Dakota participated in a five-state study relative to the feasibility of a regional veterinary school. The Old West Region-funded study has resulted in a proposal that is expected to be reviewed and reacted to by each of the five state legislatures in 1979. The current proposal calls for the regional school to be located in Nebraska. A more recent study is underway by Midwestern states regarding a regional school of optometry.

OHIO

Board of Regents
State Office Tower, 36th Floor
30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
James A. Norton, Chancellor

Master Plan Implementation

The work program of the Board of Regents in the 1977-78 period centered around implementation of the master plan published in early 1977. Major objectives have included increasing access to higher education, improving program quality, expanding the development of lifelong learning, strengthening graduate education, rationalizing health personnel education, improving public-private cooperation and strengthening the financing of higher education. In addition, a legislative mandate placed high priority on development of improved management strategies within the system.

Regional Regents/ Institutions Meetings

A series of seven regional meetings with the regents and the trustees and presidents of all state-assisted institutions were conducted in early 1978 to identify key budget and management issues. Topics included projected enrollment declines and their differential impacts on institutions, the political environment, program competition for state dollars and the higher education budget process, calendar and components. After receipt of institutional budget requests in summer 1978, another round of meetings will be held to give these policy

*Minnesota Interlibrary Telecommunications Exchange

makers opportunity to react to the board's proposal for the comprehensive higher education budget before it is submitted to the legislature.

Student Aid

Expanding student aid programs continue to eliminate financial barriers and to provide incentive for participation in postsecondary education in Ohio. The instructional grants program provided some 55,000 students in public and private colleges and universities with approximately $25.6 million in 1977-78. This program will be expanded in 1978-79 to include students enrolled in diploma nursing programs in hospital schools of nursing.

New Student Aid Programs

Two new programs came into existence in 1977. The Ohio academic scholarship program, initiated by the General Assembly, provides for the awarding of $1,000 per scholarship to 1,000 Ohio high school seniors based on their academic achievement and ability. At least one scholarship must be awarded to each high school in the state. The scholarships are renewable for four years and funding for the first year of the program, 1978-79, is $1 million. It is expected that the maximum funding level of $4 million will be reached by the 1981-82 academic year. The new National Guard scholarship program was established to provide tuition scholarships for persons enlisting or re-enlisting in the Ohio National Guard for a period of at least six years. In cooperation with the guard, the board began making awards during the spring quarter of 1978.

Reciprocity

The 1977 legislature authorized the Board of Regents to negotiate interstate agreements for reciprocal tuition and student aid programs with contiguous states. One reciprocity agreement established with Pennsylvania in Spring 1978 will make it possible for Ohio instructional grant recipients to utilize their awards at approved Pennsylvania institutions. A contract just completed with Michigan will permit reciprocal waiving of out-of-state tuition at the University of Toledo and Eastern Michigan University. Similar discussions have been initiated with other states surrounding Ohio.

Lifelong Learning

In January 1977, the board established the advisory committee on lifelong learning to assist institutions in focusing attention on expanded services to adults and to recommend state policies to support these expanded services throughout Ohio. The committee has conducted surveys of private and public higher education institutions to determine the level of existing programs and resources for lifelong learning. Assessment of program needs and stimulation of change to reflect current trends in higher education remain the primary mandate of this interinstitutional group. The regents added a full-time staff person in Spring 1978 to work with the committee and institutions in the development and promotion of lifelong learning. Seven regional conferences were held throughout the state in May 1978 to gain the commitment of public and private institution leadership for lifelong learning. Expansion of conferences to include business, industry, labor and government leaders is planned for Fall. The conferences are intended to help different groups articulate their needs for continuing education, to confirm the social and economic demand for continuing development programs and to solicit support for required new offerings.

Engineering Technologies

An engineering technologies inservice training program was designed and implemented in 1977-78 to increase enrollments in programs and to align programs closely with industry's needs. Eighteen regional and statewide workshops, involving 640 faculty, administration and advisory committee personnel, were conducted to focus on topics such as recruiting students, curriculum analysis, instructional design and effective use of advisory committees. The workshops resulted in increased communication and sharing of ideas across many campuses, increased commitment of faculty in recruiting students, iden-

tification of many persons with outstanding leadership potential and increased use of campus advisory committees.

Educational Information Centers

The Board of Regents has been designated by the governor as the agency to develop the state plan for educational information centers in Ohio. The board's approach will be to develop a comprehensive strategy to facilitate establishment of centers, provide consultation, identify present providers of services, assist in selection of centers and encourage development of funding support from local communities.

Review of Technical Programs

The board has implemented a formal five-year review procedure for statewide evaluation of technical programs. New technical degree proposals are evaluated in terms of placement opportunities for graduates, input from local advisory committees and provisions for a well-rounded curriculum. The technical programs are reexamined every fifth year by both the institution and regents' staff with specific recommendations for continuation of the programs as appropriate. Reviews at 18 public institutions this past year have resulted in 227 programs approved for continuation and 28 placed in inactive status.

Management Studies

The Ohio General Assembly appropriated $500,000 for special consultant management studies in the 1977-79 biennium. These studies will focus on effective management of academic resources and maintenance of institutional flexibility and stability in a time of unstable enrollments. A management studies task force, comprising administrative and faculty representatives, individuals from business and industry and legislators, will award in July 1978 contracts for five management studies to consultants chosen from the 39 national and state proposal responses. The consultant studies will focus on institutional and state-level program review, instructional budgeting practices, strategic planning for financial stability and flexibility, cost containment and management development.

Strategic Planning Data

Concurrent with the board's special attention to management studies, the chancellor directed staff to develop a strategic information planning data series during 1977-78. Strategic planning documents have been produced focusing on long-range demographic and financial trends that will affect Ohio's institutions. Building on the regents' earlier enrollment forecast system (REFS) and demographic simulation of Ohio (DSO), two initial strategic planning documents were issued. One projects a dramatic 34 percent statewide decline in the number of high school graduates by 1993 and an even greater percentage decline in this age category in individual counties. The second report indicates each state-assisted institution's share of college freshmen by county. From this combination of data an institution may project future enrollment trends based on its historical share of the traditional freshment market. The board hopes that these and forthcoming data will permit institutions to undertake long-range resource and financial planning with greater confidence and flexibility. In future years the strategic planning series will include data relating to the planning needs of the private sector as well as the public.

Energy Research

The Ohio Inter-University Research Council (OIUERC) represents an alliance of 12 state universities and the 2 largest private research universities to promote, coordinate, facilitate and evaluate energy research and to seek support and accept grants for energy research and development. The council operated informally for six months before receiving recognition in law by the legislature in November 1977. The new council has been working closely with the regents and the new Ohio Department of Energy and has (1) identified more than $6.5 million of sponsored energy-related research activities underway on Ohio's

campuses; (2) submitted a proposal to the U.S. Department of Energy for federal funding of energy research through a consortial approach; (3) formed seven technical review panels to evaluate 345 proposals submitted, recommend joint projects among universities and develop projects into comprehensive state programs for university-based energy research; and (4) prepared an inventory of unique research facilities located in Ohio's campuses.

Area Health Education Centers

In a similar consortial effort, Ohio's seven medical colleges designed a grant proposal for area health education centers (AHEC), which was submitted to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in late summer 1977. The purpose of the proposal was to develop regional health manpower programs to respond to public health care needs, particularly those of underserved populations. The state has initiated several projects to set the stage for the AHEC program, including establishment of primary care residencies, family medicine programs and ambulatory teaching facilities. The regional approach proposed would permit development of individual AHEC models consistent with each region's existing or planned educational programs and needs. As federal funds were not available in 1977-78, the proposal will be resubmitted for consideration in 1978.

Business Research

The graduate business deans of Ohio's universities have been meeting on a regular basis to explore ways in which business research and resources of their institutions can be brought to impact upon the Ohio business climate and economy. Research projects are being accumulated for sharing with business and industry. An Ohio conference board has been recommended to draw together business and educational leadership for purposes of identifying common interests and pooling of resources.

Energy Conservation

Severe weather conditions and unforeseen energy resource shortfalls caused the board and the institutions to focus special attention on new energy conservation techniques. In 1977, the board produced a policy statement on energy conservation and use of alternative fuels that recommended that a total of $8 million be appropriated for alternative fuel use planning studies and physical plant modification to conserve energy. $5 million was appropriated and the board received special funds from the Ohio Department of Energy to conduct field audits of energy use and conservation at Ohio's institutions. An energy audit procedures handbook has been prepared and will be distributed this year. Early estimates indicate an energy use savings by institutions of more than $10 million. In order to continue this program the board anticipates that it will receive approximately $200,000 from the Department of Energy in 1978-79.

Capital Improvement Procedures

In its 1977 budget presentation the regents recommended substantial changes in the state's administrative procedures for approval and release of capital improvement funds. Recognizing that approval and release of capital funds requires that decisions be made by and coordinated among several state agencies, sometimes adding to project costs, the staff recommended that the process be streamlined to 31 instead of 42 steps. Because most of the recommended changes were not adopted, new recommendations will be made for the 1979-81 biennium.

Minority Contracts

Also in the area of capital improvements, the board successfully implemented procedures to designate certain capital improvements projects as especially appropriate for minority business contracts. The board has acted conscientiously to carry out a legislative mandate to increase the participation of minority contractors and small business enterprises in state-funded capital projects. A statewide advertising campaign was conducted to identify such eligible contrac-

tors who will receive special notice at the time projects are being let for bids. For 1977-79 over $76 million in projects have been designated by the board as appropriate for minority bidding.

OKLAHOMA

State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
E. T. Dunlap, Chancellor

Master Plan

The State Regents have set into motion an organized effort toward development of a new master plan for the state system for the decade of the 1980s. In a policy statement adopted in October 1977, the regents directed each institution to submit by July 1, 1979, a comprehensive planning and management document to cover the first half of the decade. The plans are to include components on student enrollment projections, educational programming, faculty development and alternative budget projections for the period. The regents cited anticipated downturns in enrollment, shifts in program emphasis and limited growth in financial resources as considerations the institutions should incorporate in their planning for the future.

Enrollment

Fall 1977 term headcount enrollment in Oklahoma's public colleges and universities was up 3 percent over the previous year, to 131,367 from 127,536, while enrollment in the state's private colleges and universities increased 8.6 percent from Fall 1976. In addition to those individuals attending on the main and branch campuses of institutions, another 5,212 students were enrolled in degree-credit courses at off-campus centers, making a grand total of 159,410 students in Oklahoma higher education for the 1977 Fall semester.

Degrees Conferred

During the 1976-77 school year, Oklahoma colleges and universities conferred 23,148 academic degrees, an increase of three degrees over the previous year. The largest increase was at the associate degree level, up 14.1 percent. Bachelor's degrees decreased 4.1 percent and master's degrees decreased 1.3 percent while first professional degrees increased 11.9 percent and doctoral degrees increased 1.5 percent.

Student Aid

After the first year of operation under a revised regents' policy, public colleges and universities in Oklahoma awarded fee waiver scholarships to 4,820 students for a total worth of $1.16 million. Under the revised policy, institutions are authorized to grant fee waiver scholarships in an amount equal to one percent of the institution's previous year's operating budget. The scholarships are to be awarded so that at least 50 percent of all awards are based on financial need with the scholarships apportioned to provide equity for students by academic discipline or field of study, by enrollment at the various levels (lower division, upper division and graduate) and by student classification (freshman, sophomore, etc.). The regents amended the policy further in 1978 to limit awards to residents of Oklahoma. The tuition aid grant program provided 6,724 Oklahoma college students with grants totaling $1.27 million in 1976-77. The amount available for student assistance under this program in 1977-78 is in excess of $1.5 million.

Minority Student Aid

The State Regents made 27 awards worth more than $83,000 under their minority graduate student assistance program, 16 of which were doctoral study

grants and 11 were graduate assistantships for students pursuing master's degrees. The minority assistance program was set up in 1974 as part of the state plan for civil rights compliance in an effort to enlarge the pool of qualified minority college-level teachers in Oklahoma. In the first two and a half years of the program's operation, 13 students completed their doctoral degrees and 21 completed master's degrees under the program. Students in the program agree to teach in Oklahoma higher education for at least as long as they received graduate assistance. The regents have authorized a similar program to be put into operation in order to provide assistance to minority students during their first year in professional fields such as law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. Grants made under the professional degree assistance program will amount to $3,500 per year for students pursuing study full-time. The first awards under this new program will be made for 1978-79.

Desegregation Plan

The revised state plan for civil rights compliance in higher education received provisional approval from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in February 1978. The revised state plan replaced a state plan previously approved by HEW in 1974 as a result of Oklahoma's involvement in the Adams Case, a federal court case involving the desegregation of state colleges and universities. The revised plan, written to comply with new desegregation guidelines promulgated by HEW in August 1977, contains 35 projects and activities aimed at erasing the vestiges of the old dual or segregated system of higher education in the state. In addition to many activities carried over from the original plan, the revised state plan addresses directly several problem areas cited by HEW including enrollment of minority students at all levels of higher education, the employment of minority faculty and staff personnel in the state system, minority admission and enrollment in professional areas such as medicine, law and dentistry, and a redefinition of the role and mission of Langston University, Oklahoma's historically Black college. At a special meeting on June 13, 1978, the State Regents adopted a revised mission statement for Langston for submission to the U.S. Office for Civil Rights, which, if approved, will remove the provisional status from the approval of Oklahoma's plan.

Health Careers Opportunity Program

The regents have put into operation a new health careers opportunity program, funded through a special grant from the U.S. Public Health Service, the purpose which is twofold. First, it will support Oklahoma's effort to identify minority and disadvantaged youth who have aptitude for and interest in careers in health-related professions such as medicine, dentistry, nursing and pharmacy. After identification, the project will provide, with the cooperation of the colleges and universities where the students are enrolled, special counseling, course work and tutorial assistance to help the students prepare for admission to health-related professional programs. Thirty-eight students identified through the program participated in a special eight-week summer enrichment institute in which they received general orientation to the health professions; instruction in the use of research tools and laboratory practices, as well as instruction in science and mathematics; assistance in on-going research projects in the health fields; and advisement and counseling and skill development short courses and seminars.

Budgets

The State Regents allocated funds for the approved institutional budgets for 1978-79 totaling $269.6 million, an increase of $26.1 million over the current year's state system budget. The budgets approved represent 98 percent of the $274.3 million budget needs recommended by the regents to the legislature. Included in the allocations are more than $23 million in increased state appropriated funds, which total $196,733,073. The regents also allocated $8.35 million for capital improvements at state system institutions. They had requested

$102.8 million for capital improvements from the legislature.

Educational Television

The Oklahoma Higher Education Televised Instruction System (Talkback Television), operated by the regents, has been expanded to reach 58 remote locations throughout the state. The system is a closed-circuit microwave television network with two-way audio capability through which classes from 12 colleges and universities are made available at remote receiving locations. The system now connects 23 state system campuses, 8 private institutions, 4 vocational-technical centers, 6 corrections facilities, 4 industrial locations, 8 hospitals, 3 federal government installations, 1 secondary education center and 1 public library.

OREGON

Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission
495 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310
T. K. Olson, Executive Director

Property Tax Limitation (Proposition 6)

Oregon's version of the California property tax limitation, which is on the November ballot, casts a long shadow over education plans and budgets for the 1979-81 biennium. In addition, for 1978-79 a recent executive order on cost containment, including a hiring freeze and travel cutbacks, applies to much of state-funded higher education as well as state agencies. The ballot measure (Proposition 6) calls for a 1.5 percent limitation on property taxes and contains all other features of California's successful Proposition 13. If passed, the Proposition 6 would result in a 42 percent cut in property taxes, estimated to be at least a $375 million loss to school districts, community colleges and other local government units. A number of key issues related to postsecondary education are being considered during the interim period before the legislature's next biennial session in January 1979.

Two-year Colleges Construction Plan

The 1977 legislature directed the State Board of Education to develop and the Educational Coordinating Commission to review a plan for state financing of community college construction costs. The legislature paid off state funds due community colleges under an earlier commitment to state participation at 65 percent of building costs. Now that most of the 13 community colleges have substantial basic campuses, the legislature directed a fresh look at the state's involvement. The state board's new plan calls for a 75 percent state share and funding entitlement based on student enrollments. The legislature's emergency board directed the commission to prepare alternatives to the board plan for the 1979 session.

Graduate Program Review

The State Board of Higher Education has been directed by the legislature to examine graduate programs at the public higher education institutions and present plans for adjusting programs due to projected enrollment declines. The coordinating commission was charged with reviewing the board's report, preparing alternatives and presenting recommendations. The board's examination and report, covering duplication of programs, access for students, employment needs, research and comparative costs of graduate programs, and a second report of a board-appointed citizen advisory committee are complete. The commission's review is not yet final. The reports will be presented to the emergency board in September.

The commission recently received a consultants' report on nursing education in

Nursing Education

Oregon, reviewing programs that prepare registered nurses at two-year and four-year public and private education institutions and a hospital school. In addition, the report describes significant issues in nursing education and nursing practice, surveys perceived future needs, analyzes current and future trends, summarizes funding for nursing education programs and makes 18 recommendations for commission consideration. To date, the commission has adopted a key recommendation on new program review criteria in preparation for review of a new baccalaureate nursing program requested by the State Board of Higher Education.

Student Aid Study

The commission staff, with the assistance and cooperation of the State Scholarship Commission staff, was directed by the emergency board to conduct a study of student financial aid administration in institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Higher Education. The study was prompted by the board's request to expend additional federal funds for student financial aid administration. The study, reported in July to the emergency board, found that (1) in the billing and collection of National Direct Student Loans, the loan default rate is below the national average but is increasing at all state systems institutions except one; (2) there are differences in eligibility and awards policies among institutions and variations in determining needs exist, resulting in significant differences in the amount of aid an individual student might receive from one institution to another; and (3) institutions are not fully meeting the federal requirements for student consumer information. The report presents numerous recommendations to increase consistency in administration among the institutions and recommends that the emergency board direct the Department of Higher Education to bring together institutional personnel to implement specific recommendations.

Federal Funding Review

A consultant's report to the commission reviewed major federally funded education programs, elementary and secondary as well as postsecondary. Besides assessing future funding, the report examined issues such as new requirements on state and local agencies. The report was designed to serve as the basis for a continuing federal information and communication function by the commission. In addition, the report will provide essential background information for assessing the impact of federal funds and mandates on Oregon's education budgets.

Educational Information Centers

Designated by the governor as the state agency responsible for the federal educational information centers, the commission has developed a state plan calling for first-year funding to assess available resources, determine information gaps for students and begin implementation of information programs that would build on existing resources, such as Oregon's nationally known computerized career information system.

Nontraditional Study

The commission also administers the federal Title I-A (Higher Education Act) funds for community service and continuing education and once again will fund projects that focus on nontraditional study, including credit for prior learning, portfolio assessment, external degrees, telecommunications and other activities.

Public Opinion Survey

To gain information about Oregonians' views on education that will assist in planning, the Educational Coordinating Commission is conducting a random sample survey of 1,500 citizens from around the state, the results of which are expected to be published in the fall. Respondents were asked to grade public schools, community colleges, state colleges and universities and private colleges, indicating in what ways they are good and in what areas they need improvement. Among the specific questions were several on basic skills testing in elementary/secondary education, financial aid for college students and need for continuing education for adults. Preliminary responses show Oregonians are eager to "sound off" and share their views on education.

Data Reports

Since July 1977, the commission has published six bulletins in its *OECC Data* series for education policymakers. These are brief reports presenting data using charts and graphs. One new report covered the major education finance and policy decisions of the 1977 legislature and a second one projected enrollment trends in Oregon education from kindergarten to public and private higher education. Updates of two previously issued bulletins presented latest information on teacher and administrator salaries in all education segments and facts about Oregon colleges. Results of two annual surveys of high school students were also summarized in recent bulletins.

Budget Review

The largest task for the commission in the months before the January 1979 legislative session is the statutorily required review of the education budget requests for the 1979-81 biennium. The first time the commission conducted such an assessment for the governor and the legislature was for 1977-79 and the budgets of the Board of Education, Board of Higher Education and Scholarship Commission were covered. As in the last review, the commission will focus on policy issues, presenting options as well as making recommendations in such major areas as enrollment, state share of operating costs, state share of construction costs, student tuition and financial aid, federal funds, agency and program reviews and educational spending patterns. In light of an uncertain fiscal picture, emphasis will be placed on identifying high and low priority areas in the event the governor or legislature seek to increase or decrease available general fund allocations for education requests.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Department of Education
P.O. Box 911
Harrisburg, Hennsylvania 17126
Edward C. McGuire, Commissioner for Higher Education

Master Plan

Pennsylvania law requires the State Board of Education to develop and periodically update a master plan for postsecondary education. The first plan was adopted in 1967, the second in 1971 and volume one of the new master plan is scheduled for adoption in September 1978. Drafts of the new plan were developed and recommended to the board by six task forces operating under the aegis of the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission (1202 commission). Since the 1202 commission, advisory to the State Board of Education in all matters pertaining to long-range planning, consistently takes the position that effective planning must be continuous, the plan being recommended to the board provides for continuous expansion and amendment. The development of four additional subplans covering all of postsecondary education, teacher education, health education and graduate education has been scheduled by the commission to commence in 1978-79. The additional subplans are expected to follow the same developmental procedures and format as those followed in the development of volume one. As the plans are finished and adopted by the board, they will automatically amend and extend the master plan.

Regional Planning Councils

Pennsylvania has eight voluntary and autonomous regional councils covering the state and recognized by the State Board of Education as the higher education planning bodies for the regions. Increased activity has occurred in almost all areas during the past year with one council incorporating in 1977 and two others in the process. In addition to cooperative planning activities, all have adopted procedures for review of new programs. Other activities vary from student cross registration and faculty exchange programs to cooperative academic and profes-

sional development programs. Regionalization, which did not exist when the 1971 master plan was adopted, is a recognized part of higher education in the proposed new master plan.

Interinstitutional Cooperation/Articulation

While the general austerity in public funding has precluded the establishnent of any new two-year postsecondary institution, there is growing evidence of increased interinstitutional cooperation. There has been a sharp growth in the number of successful articulation programs between the area vocational-technical schools and the community colleges and between the receiving baccalaureate colleges and the two-year postsecondary institutions. The Department of Education has strengthened its liaison role with the community colleges, junior colleges and the degree-granting proprietary schools. As a result, the revision of the state board regulations governing the community colleges was done jointly by staff and college administrators and trustees. The junior colleges were given staff support to assist in their obtaining regional accreditation and the department's academic program review of degree-granting proprietary schools was made less difficult.

Proprietary School Coordination

Within the proprietary school sector, the establishment of an executive committee for the purpose of advising and coordinating with the Office of the Commissioner has been invaluable. Similarly, the bimonthly meetings with the Community College Coordinating Council have provided a continuous working relationship with those institutions.

Program Approval

The new degree program approval process for the 14 state-owned colleges and university has been in effect for the past year and appears to be operating smoothly. A policy on the change of missions or the approval of a program not currently assigned to one of the 14 state colleges or university, which has been adopted by the Board of State College and University Directors, will complement the policies related to the new program approval process. A similar process has also been initiated with those private institutions whose charter provisions require Department of Education involvement. The new degree program approval procedure has been developed in cooperation with the Commission of Independent Colleges and Universities. Revised state board regulations decrease the number of required clock hours from 1,800 to 1,500 for a specialized associate degree program. In addition, the specialized degree programs must include increased emphasis on general studies.

Teacher Education Evaluation

The third-round of evaluations of the teacher education programs at 87 campuses will be completed in 1978-79. Eighty programs were completed by June 30, 1978, which is a remarkable achievement due to the comprehensive evaluation of each certification program at each institution. The regulations and standards governing the teacher education program approval procedures are currently under review by the State Board of Education and the division of teacher education staff has been cooperating with the seven remaining institutions of various size in developing alternate types of evaluations. There appears to be satisfactory progress among institutions in moving toward the competency-based approach in teacher preparation.

State Advisory Groups

Statewide advisory organizations in the active program areas of computer science and law enforcement are now established as autonomous organizations with Department of Education personnel serving as observers at the meetings. The division of four-year and graduate program staff is planning to encourage the establishment of similar organizations for various allied health areas, transportation, energy, the aging and telecommunications and others will be addressed as staff time is available.

Global Education

The State Board of Education adopted a policy statement in May 1978 directing the department to provide leadership in clarifying the obligations, opportunities and priorities basic to the fulfillment of the statewide responsibility for global education by helping institutions develop such programs. In fulfilling its responsibility, the department shall (1) establish an advisory group to assist in identifying resources, set goals and conduct workshops to encourage the expansion of quality global education programs throughout the state, (2) form a network of lay experts to build statewide support, including financial, for the improvement of global education; (3) expand partnerships between relevant departments in state government for the benefit of students at home and abroad; (4) strengthen curricula to foster broader student understanding of forces currently at work on the world scene; and (5) encourage educators to commit resources and time to improving their own skills in the global arena.

Program Data Base

The computerized academic program data base, established by the Department of Education in cooperation with all postsecondary degree-granting institutions, was updated in 1978, but not reprinted due to lack of funds. *A Guide to HEGIS Code Numbers and Program Descriptive Titles Adopted for Use in Pennsylvania* was updated in 1978 and sent to reporting institutions to assist them in reporting changes in the academic program listings. The update report form has also been revised and will be available in September 1978. Data printouts from the study of academic programs completed early in 1977 by the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities are being distributed to participating institutions. These data, along with a technical report and a utilization manual, will guide state and institutional program evaluations.

Lifelong Learning

In response to a changing need for establishing a communications network among individuals, programs and institutions as evidenced in a department research publication, a department lifelong learning newsletter is now distributed periodically, and regional workshops on the marketing of continuing education were conducted during 1977-78. The two adult educational brokerage centers, which were initiated by the department in public libraries in Philadelphia and Reading, have yielded significant materials and information during this second year of their operation. The department has both encouraged and assisted similar lifelong learning services throughout the state.

Project 81

Project 81 is an effort, primarily of the office of basic education, to rethink the purposes and outcomes of elementary and high schools in terms of desired competencies of high school graduates, to restate graduation requirements in terms of competencies and to reintegrate the school and the community in the learning process. By 1981, it is planned that the basic and postsecondary education communities, together with the lay community, will have thought together about the outcomes of secondary education, expressed their expectations in specific statements and educational programs will be changed accordingly. The concerns of the postsecondary education community that have emerged from this project focus on issues of articulation from secondary to postsecondary education, possible need for competency-based degree programs, needed changes in pre- and inservice teacher training, needed assessment of competencies and needed research and evaluation of effects of competency-based and community-based education. The higher education community has been asked to be involved in the project by providing direct assistance to 12 model school districts, participating in a research consortium and participating as members of a higher education advisory committee.

Equal Access

A concerted effort is being made to expand the range of equal access and educational opportunity, including increased enrollments of minority graduate

students, more equitable treatment of women and new redefined missions for colleges and universities. Programs to advance veterans' education (PAVE) in the bureau of equal educational opportunity is administering two projects through funding from the governor's office of administration. One project assists cities and counties receiving federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act funds in maximizing education and training services to Vietnam-era veterans. A second project provides outreach and counseling services to rural veterans.

Veterans Education

During 1977-78, the higher education equal opportunity program provided tutoring and special counseling services to over 7,500 economically and educationally disadvantaged students in 62 colleges and universities throughout the state. Retention rates for the entire program across all four classes currently average 87 percent and staff activity has resulted in over 50 new curricular offerings spanning all institutions receiving funds through the program. The programs, in conjunction with institutions, are developing career counseling components for all levels of their student population and over 1,500 students have graduated as a direct result of their participation in the program.

Tutoring/Special Counseling

Several major milestones were reached by Pennsylvania in its student financial aid programs during 1977-78. Reciprocity agreements establishing the flow of student grants across state borders were signed with two contiguous states, Ohio and New Jersey. Ohio state scholarship recipients will be able to carry their awards to Pennsylvania institutions for the first time in 1978-79. The New Jersey agreement continues the flow of their scholarship recipients to Pennsylvania but on the basis of an executed agreement required by New Jersey, agreements must yet be signed with the four remaining contiguous states by the beginning of the 1979-80 award year before first-time 1979-80 Pennsylvania recipients may carry their awards to institutions located in these states. The guaranteed student loan program, started in mid-1964, reached the $1 billion mark in October 1977, representing a monumental testament to the lending community's interest in helping some 437,500 students attain their educational objectives.

Reciprocity

Student Loans

Implementation of a single student aid application form became a reality in Fall 1977 for both Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) and state student grants effective with the 1978-79 academic year. Under a multiple data entry contract with the U.S. Office of Education, the BEOG application data collected by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) for some 200,000 Pennsylvania applicants is transmitted to the BEOG national contractor for final processing. In addition, data from the single application is being used experimentally by five Pennsylvania colleges for their own financial aid operations under the nationally adopted uniform methodology for evaluating parental ability to pay college costs. PHEAA is using the same data to study the feasibility of adopting the uniform methodology for the state grant program in 1979-80. The ultimate goal is to develop an operational system whereby a state resident will submit one application on a common form for consideration of all federal, state and institutional student financial aid, rather than multiple applications.

Student Aid

The state continued its financial support to private higher education institutions through line-item general purpose appropriations to 13 colleges and universities and formula grants (based on enrolled state student grant recipients) to 87 colleges and universities, 9 nonprofit postsecondary schools and an independent school of nursing. Both programs, when combined with state and federal student aid programs, serve to perpetuate the traditional public-private

Aid to Private Higher Education

diversity of higher education in the state at reasonable cost levels to students. The general purpose appropriations to the state-aided nonpublic institutions totalled $34.5 million for 1977-78 and the 1977-78 appropriation for formula grants to the independent institutions was $12 million.

Medical Education

In 1976 the legislature amended the Medical Practice Act of 1974 to establish a "Fifth Pathway Medical Program" and provided $200,000 for its implementation in 1977-78. The Act calls for payment of $7,500 to be paid to each qualified and participating Pennsylvania medical school for each foreign medical school graduate who is a former resident of Pennsylvania, a U.S. citizen and pursues program completion consisting of internship and social services training. Three medical schools participated with 14 qualified students enrolled. In addition all appropriations to Pennsylvania medical schools (based on a per student stipend) in 1977-78 carry restrictions requiring that, when accepting first-year students, 10 percent of total admissions will be set aside for students who agree that upon completion of their medical training they shall engage in the practice of medicine in medically deprived areas of Pennsylvania, and all medical schools shall admit as many students as can be accommodated.

"Fifth Pathway"

Program Classification System

The state-owned colleges and university are working to maintain and refine the program classification system (PCS) developed by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS). Information from this system is used for budget submission and legislative budget hearings as well as for local campus decision making. A model was developed for salary and revenue projection as well as for distributing a resource allocation system for the funds made available by the legislature. Further effort in the development of a uniform program classification and reporting system with the community colleges has been curtailed.

Student Lobby

The Commonwealth Association of Students (CAS), the advocacy for the state-owned colleges and university, has spent 1977-78 improving the role of CAS as a student voice on the state and federal level and improving the student role in campus and systemwide governance, legislation and student services. The association has worked closely with two major governing bodies for the system and more involvement with the State Board of Education is anticipated. In the area of legislation, the association has initiated a biweekly newsletter for its members and sponsored trips to Harrisburg to provide lobbying opportunities to students from each campus. The association has worked with the presidents, faculty, alumni, the department and the Board of State College and University Directors in legislative matters of mutual concern through an adhoc coalition and has also been involved in such student services as student activity fee guidelines, off-campus housing, student consumerism and financial aid. One of the major highlights of the year was the success of the CAS candidates forum, where five candidates for the office of governor spoke to the issues.

RHODE ISLAND

Board of Regents for Education
199 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Thomas C. Schmidt, Commissioner

1202 Commission Planning Projects

Two major master planning projects were considered during the year by the Postsecondary Education Commission (1202 commission) and the regents — the dissemination of the purposes of postsecondary education statement, developed

during the preceding year, and the development and refinement of a procedure for an annual assessment of postsecondary education in Rhode Island. The purposes document provides a master plan for postsecondary education by defining 10 broad purposes and 15 tasks as areas for immediate attention. The annual assessment report has been developed to provide a basis for assessing the current level of activity of these 15 tasks as well as to provide a profile of postsecondary education students, faculty, finance and program.

Master Plan

Rhode Island continued its successful participation in the federal grant programs of Titles I and VI-A of the Higher Education Act. Eight projects were approved for Title I grants by the Postsecondary Education Commission upon recommendation of the Title I advisory council. Title VI-A grants were awarded to five institutions for the purchase of equipment to improve undergraduate instruction. The past year was highlighted by plans to expand into a new area, the educational information centers, which is currently in the planning stages and will be established and implemented in the fall of 1978.

Federal Programs

During 1977-78, the regents renegotiated contracts through the New England Board of Higher Education with the University of Vermont school of medicine. The program also has ongoing contracts with the schools of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University and the New England College of Optometry. The contracts provide for student positions for Rhode Island residents in programs that are not available in the state. The state provides annual subsidies to be repaid as a loan by each student. Concern as to whether the contract students were maintaining residency in Rhode Island prompted the state legislature to pass a bill this past May that allowed for nullification of 75 percent of the loan providing the student agrees to work for a state medical agency for three years upon completion of the program or nullification of 25 percent of the loan if the student practices for three years within the state upon completion of the program. Currently, there are 8 students in the optometry program, 9 students in the veterinary program and 18 students in the medical program. This past year is the last that the contracts will be handled by the Board of Regents. Full responsibility for administration of the contract programs has been transferred to the Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority, which oversees all other aspects of financial aid for postsecondary education.

Medical Education Contracts

The Board of Regents continued to review all proposed new educational programs at the public postsecondary institutions, in accordance with their policy guidelines. Programs reviewed include the master of education in health education, bachelor of music in music performance, master of social work and a master of music.

Program Review

The information base for postsecondary education continues to be strengthened. The Rhode Island outcomes measures project has focused on obtaining information from students to assist decision makers in assessing the result or consequence of a student's enrollment in an educational program. To date, three survey instruments have been developed and administered to students who graduated in 1978, 1977 and 1973 for the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College and Rhode Island Junior College. The rationale for the surveys is to develop outcome measures that will be as useful as possible for institutional and state-level purposes. Rhode Island has been serving as a pilot test state to explore outcome measures as part of a larger project sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics and the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems' state-level information base project.

Data Collection

SOUTH CAROLINA

Commission on Higher Education
1429 Senate Street, Suite 1104
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Howard R. Boozer, Executive Director

Commission Restructure

Act No. 410, approved by the governor on March 6, 1978, restructured the Commission on Higher Education and removed from the commission the chairmen of the eight governing boards of public institutions. The law established a commission of 18 members from the general public, none of whom may be an employee or member of a governing body of a public or private postsecondary institution. Three members are appointed by the governor from each of six Congressional districts, subject to approval of the majority of the legislature who reside in the Congressional district. The law directs that various economic and minority groups, especially women and Blacks, be fairly represented. Provisions are made for rotation of members among the counties in a Congressional district and to insure that graduates of no one public or private institution are dominant on the commission. Members are appointed for four-year terms, serve no more than two consecutive terms and elect their chairman who serves no more than four consecutive years as chairman.

Master Plan

Act No. 410 directs that the new commission prepare a master plan to be presented to the General Assembly within one year after approval of the act. The master plan must be approved by the legislature. While the commission is developing the master plan and until it has legislative approval no public postsecondary institution shall expand its curricula, administrative staff or faculty or undertake further construction of physical plants, subject to certain exceptions.

New Commission Authority

New authority for the commission includes recommending funds for capital improvements, as part of the annual budget process; the termination of unnecessary existing programs, subject to an appeal from the institution to the legislature's education committees; and approving permanent off-campus locations and facilities. The new law leaves essentially intact other responsibilities of the commission including the approval of all new programs and annual review of institutional budget requests and submission of recommendations to the State Budget and Control Board and legislature.

Appropriations

In Fall 1977, the public colleges and universities submitted 1978-79 appropriation requests totaling $185.9 million. This modest 2.3 percent increase over actual 1977-78 appropriations resulted from the Budget and Control Board again having set a ceiling on the amount each state agency could request initially, although the agencies were also permitted to submit supplemental requests. The commission's review, based primarily on an appropriation formula developed jointly with the institutions, resulted in 1978-79 recommendations to the Budget and Control Board and to the legislature totaling $196.5 million, an increase of 8.1 percent over 1977-78.

Capital Funds

The 1978 amendment to the Capital Improvement Bonds Act provides $31,620,200 for the 12 public senior colleges and universities and $1,976,640 for the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (SBTCE). The amendment cancels over $12.8 million for the senior institutions and the SBTCE that had been authorized in previous amendments but not funded, but some of the projects are included in the 1978 amendment. The 1978 amendment, which has passed the house and will most likely be approved by the senate, raises the total funding from state funds for capital improvements in the public postsecondary educational sector to nearly a quarter of a billion dollars since the

passage of the Capital Improvement Bonds Act in 1968.

Management Information Systems

Progress has continued in the project to computerize the higher education management information system. Computer programming to build and maintain the commission's state-level data base was completed in July 1977. Employing a terminal installed in the commission's office, data for fiscal years 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been stored in the data base, located at the University of South Carolina. Programming to retrieve reports and analyze the data will be completed in August 1978.

Institutional Licensing

Regulations to implement the law requiring the commission to license certain nonpublic institutions in the state were approved by the General Assembly in April. Consultations with, and visits to, affected institutions are underway.

Student Aid

The State Education Assistance Authority and its agent, the Student Loan Corporation, completed actions necessary to convert the authority to a guarantor of federally insured loans, and the authority issued its second $5 million bond issue. Loans valued at $2.2 million were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978. The tuition grants program, which provides need-based grants to residents attending approved independent colleges in the state, awarded 7,728 grants totaling $8.91 million in 1977-78. For 1978-79, the tuition grants program expects to have available $10.13 million, including $9.36 million in state appropriations (an increase of $1 million) and about $770,000 in federal SSIG funds. The state grants providing awards to residents electing to go out of state for any degree program not offered in-state, which was suspended in 1976-77 because of lack of funds, were reinstituted in 1977-78 and awards totaling $42,000 were made to 100 students.

Nursing Education

The commission, in coordination with the State Board of Nursing, has organized an advisory committee to develop a statewide long-range plan for nursing education. On February 8, 1978, the commission and the state board cosponsored a "Partners in Practice" conference between nursing educators and nursing service administrators. Open to all nurse planners and administrators, participants were leaders in the profession from South Carolina and the nation. The conference focus was on the planning for relevant student clinical experiences. The proceedings, along with suggestions for action, will be used to improve relations between the two groups and will provide a valuable resource in planning.

Nutrition Education

In March 1978, the commission, the State Department of Education and the South Carolina Nutrition Council cosponsored a conference on teacher preparation to enhance nutrition of school children. The conference, second in a series concerned with promoting a greater awareness of nutrition through higher education programs, focused on ways to introduce more nutritional concepts in various disciplines during elementary-secondary education and on identifying methods of preparing school teachers in the area of nutrition.

Optometric Education

Four volumes on planning for optometric education have been published by the commission, all related to establishing a tristate school of optometry. The basic feature of the proposed school is the regional concept that would provide the resources in personnel, equipment and facilities for a quality program at cost effective levels through sharing of capital funding and operating expenses. The plan has the flexibility for adjustment of the numbers of entering students from each participating state to match the changing needs (increases or decreases) for practicing optometrists. If the capacity of the school cannot be met in any given year from the combined qualified applicant pool from the three participating states, the vacancies could be filled from a number of other states. The subject is

now under consideration by appropriate committees of the legislature.

Health Professions Data Linkage

Since July 1975, the commission has participated in a health manpower-educational linkage project with the governor's office of cooperative health statistics. The purpose of the project, funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is to link data on health professionals practicing in the state to data on the numbers and types of health professionals being educated in the state. Under the project, the two agencies have collaborated in the joint publication of the *Health Careers Directory* and the *Health Manpower Educational Program Inventory*. These documents are designed to give high school students, state agencies, health planners and other individuals detailed information on educational opportunities in the state for the health professions and demographic and geographic data on licensed health practitioners. The information is being utilized as a basis for determining need for new programs, additional manpower, new facilities and increased services. The commission plans to maintain the database, which is computerized, and to update the two documents annually.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Higher Education Commission
501 Union Building, Suite 300
Nashville, Tennesse 37219
G. Wayne Brown, Executive Director

Enrollments, Salary Increases and Appropriations

Headcount enrollments in public higher education showed a slight overall increase of 2.6 percent over the previous year. The legislature approved a 7.5 percent hike for salaries compared to 7 percent in 1977-78, and total appropriations for 25 higher education institutions were $280,516,300 compared to $245,129,500 in 1977, a 14 percent increase. The legislature approved a total of $36,243,200 for capital projects and $4.7 million in major maintenance projects.

Master Planning

Master planning activities have included an in-depth look at the mission of the state's colleges and universities. A set of recommendations were received by the commission in May 1978 and are scheduled to be reviewed by the State Board of Regents and the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees at their summer meetings. The final recommendations will be reviewed by the commission in August and publication is expected in the fall.

Technical Schools Coordination

The 90th General Assembly placed the coordination of the state's four technical institutes under the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission. This will involve the approval of the academic programs as well as budget recommendations to the executive branch and the legislature. The General Assembly directed the commission to conduct a feasibility study for the need for additional community colleges in the state. The commission also is engaged in a major study of medical education financing in Tennessee. Both of these reports should be ready in the fall of 1978.

Community College/ Medical Education Studies

TEXAS

Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Kenneth H. Ashworth, Commissioner

Planning and Studies

Increased self-appraisal and planning for slowed growth in the next decade characterized Texas higher education during 1977-78. The Coordinating Board continued to seek greater efficiency in the management of the state's academic and financial resources as new directions were established to meet changing needs of Texas colleges and universities. Much of the board's activity in the past year involved implementation of 1977 legislation for strengthening accountability and placing tighter controls on new college construction. Several studies with long-range implications for higher education were begun, including an examination of faculty workloads and small classes. As mandated by the legislature, the board also undertook a review of the formula funding system for public senior institutions and studied the feasibility of implementing a state guaranteed student loan program.

Enrollment Projections

A comprehensive study of long-range enrollment projections for Texas colleges and universities forecast a modest 10-year growth rate of approximately 16.9 percent, compared with a 93 percent increase the previous decade. By 1987, enrollment in Texas public and independent junior and senior institutions is projected to reach 837,167. The projections show that the major portion of the growth will occur during the first five years, followed by a virtual plateau through the end of the decade. The state constitution stipulates that ad valorem tax funds for college construction will be allocated largely on the basis of expected enrollment growth, as calculated by the Coordinating Board. In the next 10-year period, public senior college enrollment is expected to increase 15.4 percent, with independent senior institutions showing an 11.4 percent growth rate. The study forecasts a 19.6 percent increase for community colleges and a 22.4 percent decline among private junior colleges.

Capital Funding and Formula Tax Distribution

In late spring the state comptroller allocated to 17 senior universities some $490 million in estimated revenue from the property taxes dedicated to college construction in the next decade. Distribution of the funds will not be made, however, until resolution of a lawsuit challenging the validity of the tax. The suit alleges that the tax is administered inequitably in its collection. An additional $86.5 million in ad valorem revenues is due to be allocated in 1983. Because the funds may be applied only toward new construction, the commissioner has urged constitutional reform to allow a portion of the revenue to be used for renovation and remodeling projects, as well as for improving energy usage on college campuses.

For the past 30 years, the ad valorem fund has been disbursed at 10-year intervals to certain constitutionally designated senior institutions to fund campus building projects. An opinion from the attorney general was sought last year in an effort to bring greater equity into the funding process but in February 1978 the attorney general ruled that the tax monies collected in the next 10 years must be allocated in the same way they were the past decade. Because the formula requires the bulk of the allocations to be distributed according to projected enrollment growth rather than space needs, many educators and state officials expressed concern that the method of distribution should focus more on space utilization during this decade of slow growth.

Appropriations

The legislature last year appropriated a record $2.8 billion for funding post-secondary education in the 1977-79 biennium, a 26.9 percent increase over the previous biennium. Those funds will support more than 100 public component institutional units. An annual 6.4 percent inflation factor was incorporated in formulas adopted in January 1978 by the board for financing higher education during the 1979-81 biennium. The 14 designated formulas call for $218 million in new state funds to support the operation of public junior and senior colleges, but

do not include funds for enrollment growth or expanded facilities and special item appropriations. Where applicable, the inflation factor will provide additional funds over fiscal year 1979 appropriations in an effort to keep pace with escalating costs. A restudy of the formula system for funding senior colleges in the 1980s is due to be completed in May 1978 and the board has voted to ask the 1979 legislature for funds to conduct a similar review of the funding process for community colleges. Because many of the formulas are based on enrollments, the board felt that modification of present funding methods may be needed as enrollments stabilize or even decline.

Funding Formula Study

Campus Construction Review

In response to legislative action, the Coordinating Board tightened its rules for review of major campus construction projects. Legislation passed last year authorized the board to consider the financial implications to the state in approving or disapproving building proposals costing more than $500,000. The new law broadened a 1975 statute requiring public colleges and universities to seek authorization from the board before initiating construction and major building rehabilitation. Other efforts to improve cost effectiveness in higher education included the development of guidelines for faculty workloads and services, as mandated by the legislature. Pending adoption of the proposed policy by the Coordinating Board, college governing boards will be required to establish their own regulations, in compliance with the statewide guidelines, that will cover minimum teaching loads, definition of activities acceptable for fulfillment of academic workload requirements, prohibition on paying faculty salaries for persons teaching self-supporting income-generating extension courses and a clear outline of administrative responsibility for monitoring compliance on each campus.

Faculty Workload

Career Opportunities

As part of a continuing response to the governor's call for improving the match between college programs and jobs, a second annual report on educational supply and occupational demand for graduates of Texas institutions of post-secondary education was issued in May. The study was expanded to include five-year projections on the career outlook in hundreds of occupations, listed by academic program area. Regional data on vocational programs was incorporated as well. In a related matter, the board is coordinating a statewide community college study follow-up system known as the Texas Student Information System (TEX-SIS). Information is being collected to determine whether graduates of the public community colleges are continuing their education at a senior institution.

Deferral of New Programs

An additional move to help guarantee effective planning in higher education involved the board's extension of its April 1978 deadline on consideration of new doctoral programs. In January 1978 the board directed the staff not to study additional applications for programs at any level until approximately 70 pending requests had been reviewed. Some 17 of those proposals were for doctoral programs. Two years ago Texas public colleges and universities had joined the Coordinating Board in a voluntary 12-month deferral of program requests. The postponement in consideration of all but the doctoral programs ended in March 1977. Texas participation in the Academic Common Market is expected to insure further economy in controlling costly program growth. The program provides reciprocal higher education opportunities to students in the 14 member states of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Academic Common Market

Institutional Regulation

Of growing concern to the board in the past year was the maintenance of quality in off-campus activities by both out-of-state and in-state institutions. In April 1978 the board took strong steps to guard quality control in off-campus activities being offered by institutions accredited in other states. It voted to require on-site

evaluation by the appropriate accrediting association to insure that the standards of the association are being met at each satellite operation and that there be assurance of adequate supervision of each of the satellite operations. Accrediting associations will have a year to implement proper procedures and associations that do not, by April 1, 1979, provide the board adequate assurance that such steps have been taken will lose their status as recognized accrediting bodies in Texas. Adoption of the new rules stems from what is held in some cases to be substandard courses and degree programs available on branch campuses holding accreditation through out-of-state parent institutions. State law requires the coordinating board to approve the operation in Texas of any private degree-granting institution that is not accredited by an agency recognized by the board. In addition, guidelines are being drawn up to strengthen quality control of off-campus courses offered by Texas institutions at the upper-division and graduate levels.

Medical Education

To help improve the distribution of family physicians in rural and medically underserved areas, the board allocated some $800,000 in state funds to increase the number of residency training positions available in Texas. Funds were allocated in the form of planning and operational grants to medical schools, licensed hospitals and nonprofit corporations. An additional $2.4 million was appropriated by the legislature for disbursal in fiscal year 1979.

Enrollments

Higher education enrollments in Fall 1977 totaled 725,016, a 3.6 percent increase over 1976 headcounts. The state's public and private senior colleges registered enrollment increases between 2 and 3 percent. At public medical, dental and health-related institutions, enrollments continued to climb at a rate of about 10 percent. An upswing in public community college enrollments was reported after enrollments had dropped slightly in 1976 for the first time in a decade.

New Medical School

A new medical school opened in Fall 1977 as part of the Texas A&M University System. The new unit is being operated in conjunction with medical education provisions of the Veterans Administration Medical Assistance and Health Manpower Training Act of 1972.

Texas Institutions

The Texas system of public higher education encompasses 24 four-year senior colleges and universities, 5 upper-level universities, 5 upper-level centers, 2 lower-division centers, 47 public community-junior college districts operating on 56 campuses, 1 public technical institute with 4 campuses, 7 public medical schools, 2 public dental schools, other allied health units and a public maritime academy. Texas also has 37 private senior colleges and universities, 1 private law school, 7 junior colleges, 1 private medical school, 1 private dental school and 2 private medically related units.

Uniform Insurance

Seeking greater uniformity among state institutions of higher education, the legislature directed the board to implement and administer a state college and university uniform insurance benefits program. Its purpose is to provide uniformity in basic group life, accident and health insurance and in the administration of retirement annuity programs for all employees of Texas state colleges and universities.

Uniform Grades

Also under study are recommendations for standards to insure uniform calculation of grade point averages for students enrolled in or seeking admission to graduate and professional schools in public institutions of higher education.

Community College Regulations

The Coordinating Board in October 1977 reaffirmed supporting the creation of only those community colleges established by a vote of the people, governed by locally elected trustees and supported by local ad valorem taxes. In view of the proliferation in recent years of out-of-district centers being operated by public

community colleges, the board also approved proposed rules to regulate and control the operation of junior college branch campuses. Establishing definitive criteria for the creation of branch campuses, the new policy is intended to prevent out-of-district operations from becoming "de facto" branch campuses supported exclusively by state rather than a combination of state and local funds.

Student Loans

Efforts to reduce the default rate on federally guaranteed student loans were stepped up considerably by the board during the past year. Suit has been filed on more than 20,000 borrowers and some 6,162 judgments have been made. The payrolls of all state agencies were searched for delinquent borrowers and in some cases, paychecks of state employees with delinquent loans were stopped until payments had been arranged. Similar searches were made in cooperation with several federal agencies. The board also is studying proposals for establishing a state guarantee agency for administering loans, as a result of recent federal legislation. To keep pace with increasing costs of attending college, the board in October 1978 approved substantial increases in the amounts students may borrow under the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Program. Loan limits were raised for both undergraduate and graduate students to $2,500 annually and limits on loans for medical and dental students were raised to $5,000. Specific provisions also were incorporated for lending, with the same limits, to students enrolled in professional schools of osteopathy, veterinary medicine, optometry and public health.

Aid To Private Institutions

In keeping with its legislative mandate, the board maintains close ties with the state's independent colleges and universities. Data submitted by the private institutions on enrollments, degree offerings, facilities inventories and other information aid the board in its statewide planning activities. For the past six years the board has administered the tuition equalization grants (TEG) program for qualified students at accredited private colleges. The legislature appropriated $21.1 million to fund the TEG program in 1977-79, close to a $5 million increase over the previous biennium. Of the total TEG appropriation, about $1.8 million was allocated for use as matching federal grants in the State Student Incentive Grants Program.

Medical/Dental Contracts

The board also administers state contracts with private medical and dental institutions for the education of Texas students. Fiscal year 1978 contracts totaling close to $22 million received board approval in July 1977. State support is intended to increase the numbers of physicians and dentists practicing in Texas. The Texas System of Natural Laboratories, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, received $46,000 to coordinate a statewide network of ecology laboratories. Legislative appropriations totaled $13,084,725 to support the instruction of Texas residents at Baylor medical school; $8,088,088 for the dental college. Amounts are based on the average annual state tax support per undergraduate medical and dental student at established public institutions. Some $750,000 was available for fiscal 1979 for Fifth Pathway contracts with medical schools providing clinical training of Texas residents who have attended foreign medical schools and qualify for admission to medical schools in the state.

VERMONT

Higher Education Planning Commission
c/o Department of Budget and Management
Pavilion Office Building, 5th Floor
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
David M. Otis, Executive Director

Commission Restructure

In August 1977, the governor issued an executive order revising the membership of the Higher Education Planning Commission and reducing it from 17 to 12. There are now 5 ex officio members, 5 appointed by the governor and one each appointed to represent the Senate and House of Representatives. The ex officio members include the president of the state university, the chancellor of the state colleges system, the commissioner of the state department of education, the director of the state student assistance agency and the director of the state advisory council on vocational education. The appointed membership is required to include a student and two representatives of private two-year and four-year colleges.

Appropriations

The governor recommended additional funds for higher education to increase the amounts already appropriated by the 1977 session of the General Assembly for fiscal year 1979. As approved by the 1978 legislature, higher education appropriations totalled $26,478,000 including $1 million as a one-time appropriation for the Vermont State Colleges from the state's 1977-78 surplus to reduce that system's deficit and to limit the planned in-state tuition increase to $50. The legislature also passed a capital bonding act that appropriated state bond funds of $636,500 for safety and energy conservation projects at the Vermont State Colleges and $1,220,000 for constructing additional physical education facilities for women and for energy conservation, heating system improvements and removal of architectural barriers to handicapped persons at the University of Vermont. An additional $600,000 was appropriated from the 1977 surplus for deferred maintenance and equipment purchases at the state colleges.

College Board Change

Legislation was passed increasing the size of the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees from 9 to 15. Nine members are appointed by the governor (same as before) plus one student, four legislators (two from each house) and the governor. The student member, who must be enrolled in a degree program, is appointed by a special committee of the Vermont State Colleges student association. This action follows the addition last year of two student members to the University of Vermont Board of Trustees. That board already included nine trustees elected by the legislature from its own membership.

Student Trustee

Alcohol On Campus

The only other piece of legislation adopted by the 1978 legislature that directly concerned higher education was the so-called "rathskeller act". The act as passed permits any institution of higher learning to apply for a first-class license to sell beer and wine for consumption on the premises. A state-supported university or college is required to have a $2 million liability insurance policy in effect in order to obtain such a license.

Enrollments

The Higher Education Planning Commission issued in November a higher education enrollment report for fall 1977, the earliest such a report had ever been published. It was based on the institutions' HEGIS* enrollment reports and on state survey forms keyed to the HEGIS forms and distributed and received with them. Total headcount enrollment reported was 29,476, 416 more than fall 1976. Of this number, 17,381 were enrolled in state-supported institutions, and 12,095 in independent institutions. The total included 22,597 full-time students (8,736 Vermont residents and 13,861 out-of-state students) and 6,879 part-time students (6,028 Vermont residents and 851 out-of-state students).

Counselor's Handbook

The Student Assistance Corporation published a greatly expanded counselor's handbook that was given very wide distribution among guidance counselors and others in a position to provide information and counseling to prospective post-secondary education students. The handbook was developed through the joint efforts of the Student Assistance Corporation and the Higher Education Plan-

*Higher Education General Information Survey

ning Commission. It combined data previously published separately by each agency into a comprehensive source book providing updated and accurate information regarding educational opportunities beyond high school. The handbook includes sections on general information, the Vermont talent search program, an index of postsecondary programs, Vermont postsecondary educational institutions and financial aid.

Economic Impact Study

The Higher Education Council (an organization representing all accredited colleges in the state), with the assistance of the Higher Education Planning Commission, completed planning for a statewide economic impact study and proceeded to carry it out. The project staff obtained agreement among all the institutions on a standard approach and format according to which each institution would conduct its own study of its economic impact on the local economy. The local studies will then be combined with additional statewide data to produce a consolidated report estimating the total impact of higher education on the state's economy. The report is expected to be completed this fall.

VIRGINIA

Council of Higher Education for Virginia
700 Fidelity Building
9th and Main Streets
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Gordon K. Davies, Director

Enrollments

Enrollments in higher education in Virginia continued to grow in 1977-78. Total headcount enrollment for public and private institutions for Fall 1977 was 260,469, a 5.6 percent increase over 1976. The rate of growth in the various sectors ranged from 2.4 percent in the public four-year institutions to 10.7 percent in the community college system. The private institutions, which represent 11.9 percent of the total enrollment in higher education in Virginia, increased by 5.1 percent over the previous year, the fourth year in a row that private college enrollment has increased.

Budgets

Virginia operates on a biennial budget system and 1978 was a budget year for the legislature. The economic outlook for the state had brightened since 1977 when 6 percent of the 1976-78 appropriations of all state agencies and institutions was reverted to the State Treasury in order to avoid a budget deficit. Along with the improving economic prospects, in November 1977 the voters approved a $125 million bond issue, $84,475,000 of which went to capital outlay projects for higher education.

Capital Bonds

Appropriations

Total appropriations for the operating expenses of all institutions, affiliated agencies and other higher education related activities were $1.7 billion for the 1978-80 biennium. Of this amount $871 million or 51 percent was from the general fund, representing a 35 percent increase in the general fund appropriations for the new biennium. Due to the fact that fringe benefit expenses, formerly appropriated centrally, were contained within the institutions' budgets for the first time in the 1978-80 appropriations, meaningful comparisons to prior biennia are difficult. For example, the main higher education agencies received a general fund increase of 31 percent with their share of the total state general fund being 15.6 percent. However, when fringe benefit expenses are excluded from the 1978-80 general fund appropriations, the increase is 18.5 percent and the share appropriated is 14.4 percent. The legislature also appropriated to higher education $39.6 million in capital outlay general funds. In 1976 the

General Assembly established as a goal to be reached over a six-year period that 30 percent of each senior institution's total educational and general costs should be supported by tuition and required fees charged to students. The 1978 session endorsed this goal, wrote it into the appropriations act for the first time and appropriations decisions for 1978-80 were made with the goal in mind.

Student Aid

In other actions, the two major student aid programs administered by the State Council of Higher Education received substantial increases for the third consecutive biennium. The college scholarship assistance program, established to provide need-based aid to students enrolled in the state's public and private colleges, received a 102 percent increase in its appropriation over that of the previous biennium. The tuition assistance grant and loan program, a non-need-based program for Virginia students attending the state's private colleges, was appropriated an increase of 44 percent, providing an increment in the size of the individual awards from $400 in 1976-78 to $500 in 1978-80. An additional $80,000 was appropriated to the council for the purpose of providing tuition grants to certain Eastern Shore residents who are geographically isolated from the Virginia mainland and find it possible to continue their studies beyond the community college level only by attending colleges in Maryland. This represents the first student aid program in Virginia created specifically to help students overcome geographic barriers.

New Veterinary School

For some time the Council of Higher Education and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University have discussed the possibility of the establishment of a veterinary school. In December 1977, the council gave VPI & SU approval to begin planning for a school, with the provision that it meet certain conditions designed to insure that the school is a regional venture. The legislature passed two resolutions in support of establishing the school under the council's conditions and appropriated $1.25 million for the biennium. The funds are to be released when the governor determines that the council's conditions have been met. Currently VPI & SU and the council are exploring the possibility of cooperation with other states.

Law School Feasibility Study

The legislature also approved a resolution requesting the council to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a law school at George Mason University. The resolution specifically requests the council to consider the possibility of George Mason affiliating with an existing private law school and of establishing a school that emphasizes the relationship of law to other areas such as public administration and business administration. The council is also engaged in a study of graduate marine science education as requested by the governor and a joint legislative audit and review commission, composed of legislators and several members of the executive branch. This study will be completed in November 1978.

Grade Inflation

The 1977 legislature directed the council to undertake a study to determine if grade inflation existed in Virginia, and if so, to what extent. The council conducted the study in the summer and fall of 1977 and concluded that, although grade inflation has occurred in Virginia, the state's colleges and universities grade more rigorously than those in most states. This fact, coupled with preliminary indications that grade inflation may have ceased, or at least slowed considerably, led the council to conclude that no specific corrective action was necessary.

Desegregation Plan

In February 1978, Virginia reached an agreement with the U.S. Office for Civil Rights on a revised *Plan for Equal Opportunity in State-Supported Institutions of Higher Education*. The plan commits the institutions to certain objectives and

timetables with regard to eliminating the vestiges of de jure segregation, but explicitly rejects racial quotas. The plan establishes a scholarship program designed to increase the incentive for students to attend colleges that are predominately of the opposite race. Under the plan, the Council of Higher Education is required to perform a number of studies during 1978 and 1979 and to prepare reports on Virginia's progress.

Mission Explication Project

The council, in cooperation with the state's 39 public institutions, is undertaking a mission explication project, to be completed in March 1979, that will develop criteria by which a profile can be drawn showing the present activities and future changes to them for each institution. Mission explication will be a valuable tool in planning and coordinating the system of higher education by identifying as specifically as possible the unique combination of activities constituting each institution's mission. The mission explication project is the capstone of a coordinated effort by the Council of Higher Education to tie together academic programs, enrollments, capital and operating budgets and educational goals in its planning activities. As part of this effort a new set of policies and procedures for approval of academic programs has been instituted in which institutions must project their program plans for six years. The plans will be updated every other year in preparation for biennial budget sessions of the legislature. The new procedures enable the institutions and the council to plan more effectively beginning in 1980 and to avoid unnecessary duplication among programs. Operating under the old procedures, in the past year the council has approved 2 doctoral programs, 10 master's programs, 12 bachelor's programs and 16 associate degree programs at state institutions for initiation in 1978 and 1979.During the past two years, the council also reviewed degree programs for productivity and as a result 2 doctoral, 8 master's, 24 bachelors and 2 associate degree programs were terminated, mostly voluntarily, at the state-supported institutions.

Program Approval

Student Choice

Acting in its role as the Postsecondary Education Commission, the council completed one important project and embarked on another. One project on improving the match between students and the institutions they choose was conducted under the auspices of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. This project, which culminated in a conference in January at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, involved both public and private institutions in seeking information and making suggestions on ways to improve students' choices of institution. In February, the governor designated the council as Virginia's educational information center agency, and in June the council approved a proposal to the U.S. Office of Education for funds to determine the need for educational information centers in Virginia and to plan for such centers if a need is found to exist.

Educational Information Centers

WASHINGTON

Council for Postsecondary Education
908 East Fifth Street
Olympia, Washington 98504
C. Gail Norris, Executive Coordinator

Graduate Program Review

In Phase II of the graduate program assessment, the Council for Postsecondary Education recommended in June 1977 that 30 graduate programs be phased out (terminated), that 13 degree programs be consolidated into 7, that the titles of 4 programs be revised to better reflect their nature and that 83 programs undergo

further review. Schedules for the review of the affected programs have been established and began in June 1978.

Off-Campus . . . Programs Policies

The delivery of educational services, which is growing at a rate of 15-20 percent a year, to students who are not enrolled in regular on-campus programs at off-campus sites has developed into a major educational policy area. As off-campus instruction is provided in essentially an unplanned mode, the council has initiated an examination of the issues in such programs. Alternative policies currently under discussion are (1) only offerings recognized by the council as components of an off campus degree program would qualify for state support, (2) one institution would be identified as responsible for meeting the upper-division and graduate coursework needs of the residents in a geographic service area; and (3) all Washington institutions would restrict their offerings to sites within the state's boundaries unless it would benefit Washington's citizens to do otherwise. These and other alternatives are under consideration for recommendation by the council.

Reciprocity

A provision of the Revised Code of Washington has effectively put Washington in a reciprocal relationship with British Columbia. Nonresident fees are not levied against Washington residents in that Canadian province and, from August 1, 1977 through July 31, 1981, residents of British Columbia enrolled in Washington public four-year colleges and universities will pay the same tuition and fees charged residents. The council shall review the costs of this pilot program and in January 1981 recommend its extension or termination. The council staff is currently working with educational administrators and legislators in Washington and Oregon to establish reciprocity arrangements that would allow some Washington residents access to specified Oregon state colleges and universities, and vice versa.

Credit Transfer

In a continuing effort to improve intradisciplinary articulation and transfer of credit practices among Washington colleges and universities, the council convened an interinstitutional task force to identify means to improve curricular communication. The task force adopted 10 recommendations for action, concluding that students would benefit if similar practices and procedures were adopted systemwide.

Tuition and Fees

After completing several studies that relate tuition and fee rates to educational costs, the council prepared recommendations on resident and nonresident tuition and fees for two- and four-year institutions. These recommendations were considered during the 1977 session and the rates for 1978-79 virtually follow the recommendations. The legislature will continue to set tuition and fee rates but will require recommendations from the council based on the cost of instruction at the two universities. In a related area, the results of a survey of tuition and fee rates throughout the country were published for the eighth year. The council also completed a report on laboratory and course fee recommendations that outlines the statutory authority under which the council reviews student charges, discusses previous and current council and legislative policy positions on student tuition and fees, the rationale for establishing lab and course fees and the interaction of these fees with state funds in the budgetary process. The report also includes recommendations to the institutions, legislature and governor in evaluating the continuing need for such fees.

Faculty Salaries

The council's 1977-78 report on faculty salaries was divided into two parts. In the first section the current biennium's salary increases, data indicating current trends in the cost of living and information on multistate and national comparisons are reviewed. In the second, a commentary raises questions dealing with

Formulas

fringe benefits, tenure and salary comparison problems that need to be addressed before the 1979 legislative session. During 1977-78, the council continued its review of the formulas used in budgeting the programs of libraries, instruction and the building maintenance portion of the plant operation and maintenance formula.

Council Studies

The Council on Postsecondary Education unit expenditures study based on 1976-77 expenditure data was completed during the past year. The study relates all direct and indirect institutional costs to the functions of instruction, research and public service for the public universities, state colleges and community colleges. Studies were also completed analyzing student enrollment, student mobility and degree award data for both the public and private institutions within the state. A comprehensive data book encompassing data over a 10-year period (1968-69 to present) was compiled and included enrollment trends, student characteristics, admissions and transfer, degrees conferred and student costs.

Student Aid

A study of state involvement in guaranteed student loans was undertaken, which recommended that a private nonprofit corporation be designated to guarantee student loans in Washington. Efforts are now underway to develop such a corporation and the governor is expected to make a designation in Summer 1978. Phase 1 of the long-range plan for student aid is nearing completion and is scheduled for approval and dissemination in the Fall of 1978. The long-range plan contains guidelines for the future role of state programs and for a comprehensive approach to packaging practices at the institutional level. A one-day training program for financial aid staff was developed during the 1977-78 academic year and was tested at two different locations. Its purpose is to educate financial aid support personnel and the staff of student employment and business offices on the role of financial aid, the administration of aid programs and student counseling. In the Spring of 1978, a comprehensive study of student expenditure patterns was initiated. The study involved the recording of daily expenditures for the period of one month by a sample of students across the state. The results will be compared to data from past surveys of the Bureau of Labor, the Department of Agriculture and other sources to further refine student budgets in Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

Board of Regents
950 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
Ben L. Morton, Chancellor

Planning Statement

A new planning statement, *Profile of Progress: Higher Education in West Virginia*, is being prepared under the direction of the Board of Regents and will include parameters for planning, enrollment projections, an agenda for progress, financial resources, missions and plans of public and private institutions of higher education. Among the goals included in the statement are those to maintain and enhance basic academic programs, programs leading to career opportunities, credit courses and programs for adult and nontraditional learners and continuing education, community interest and public service activities offered on a noncredit basis. The new statement notes that the Board of Regents, the governing agency of the state system of higher education, is involved with all aspects of higher education enterprise. Its process of planning includes (1) gathering statistical information from both public and private institutions; (2)

making rules and regulations for the accreditation of all colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education in the state; (3) determining minimum standards for the conferring of degrees; (4) maintaining close relationships with private colleges and other postsecondary institutions; and (5) planning for expansion of academic services through contract programs and the Academic Common Market.

Vocational/Career-Technical Programs

The Board of Regents and State Board of Education have, through a joint statement, indicated intent to commit or recommit the two agencies to several specifics involving vocational and career-technical education programs. The statement indicates there will be cooperation in reviewing existing vocational and career-technical education programs to determine where undesirable duplication exists. To avoid duplication, community colleges, community college components and county boards of education shall be required to file with their respective board annual plans developed at the local level for vocational and/or career-technical education. Such plans will be fully shared between the two boards. The joint statement reiterates existing policy that all hobby and leisure-time classes must be financially self sufficient and that no public funds will be used to support such classes. However, both boards do encourage their respective institutions to respond to interest in such classes on a cost-recovery basis with charges to participants or outside sponsors to cover the entire cost of the classes.

Salary Guidelines

Salary guidelines for faculty and other full-time employees at the state's public colleges and universities have been established by the Board of Regents. The institutions have been divided into groups with "group" meaning a particular type of higher education institution as classified by the Southern Regional Education Board. Group I includes institutions granting more than 100 doctorates annually, except for medical, dental, and osteopathic schools; group III includes master's degree level institutions; group IV includes bachelor degree level institutions; and group V includes two-year branches and community colleges. The policy of the board that institutions make every effort to insure salaries for full-time faculty within the ranges of the salary schedule guidelines for 1978-79.

Regents Vacancies

A bill requiring the governor to fill vacancies on the Board of Regents within 60 days was among legislation passed by the legislature during the session that ended March 13, 1978. The bill also prohibits proxy voting during elections of chairmen of the faculty and student advisory councils and provides a tie-breaking method during such elections.

Veterinary School

Two bills dealing with the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine were introduced, but neither passed both houses. One that provided for establishing a regional veterinary school with Virginia was passed by the House of Delegates.

Appropriations

The legislature appropriated $130 million in state funds for public higher education for the 1978-79 fiscal year. Of the total amount, $108.8 million will be used by the Board of Regents to operate the public colleges and universities and includes $80.4 million for personal services. The appropriation for personal services represents a 7.9 percent increase over the current fiscal year, but is approximately $9.1 million less than the amount listed in the board's budget document submitted to the governor and legislature.

Reciprocity

Legislation did not pass that would have permitted the Board of Regents to enter reciprocal agreements with other states to provide financial assistance for their residents who attend institutions of higher education in West Virginia. It did pass the house, but failed to emerge from the senate. The out-of-state students

would have been free to attend any approved institution of higher education in West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin System
1700 Van Hise Hall
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Edwin Young, President

Enrollments

Total headcount enrollment at the 13 universities and 14 freshman-sophomore centers of the University System reached a record high in Fall 1977 of 146,530, despite declines from Fall 1976 at three universities and eight centers. The system enrolled 124,132 undergraduates and 22,398 graduate and advanced professional students. A total of 125,808 were Wisconsin residents, with 20,722 or 14 percent from out of state.

Operating Budget

The system budget for 1977-78 totaled $792.7 million, of which $367.5 million or 46 percent was from state general purpose tax appropriations. Of the $60 million increase in the total budget over 1976-77, about $25 million was from state tax revenues. Revenue from academic fees and tuition was budgeted at $102 million, an increase of nearly $10 million over the previous year. The added revenue was generated by enrollment increases and an average increase in fees and tuition of 8.6 percent. The budget covered salaries for 26,373 full-time equivalent positions, of which 14,981 are faculty, academic staff and graduate assistants and 11,392 are classified civil service employees.

Tuition and Fees

Increasing costs to students was a primary concern of the president and regents throughout the year. Proposals to hold down formula-based fees and tuition increases for 1978-79 and to establish a state-funded work-study program were not approved by the legislature. The 8.6 percent increase in 1977-78 will be followed by an average 9.2 percent increase for 1978-79. Meanwhile, a system-wide budget working group is seeking ways to hold down student costs and improve financial aid programs for the 1979-81 biennium.

Faculty Salaries

Increases granted for faculty and academic staff salaries averaged 7 percent for 1977-78 and 7.5 percent for 1978-79 and improvements were made in health and life insurance programs. State policy established limits for across-the-board and merit increases — for 1977-78 the distribution was 3.5-4.7 percent of the total across-the-board and 2.3-3.5 percent for merit. For 1978-79 it was 3.75-5 percent across-the-board and 2.5-3.75 percent for merit.

Capital Budgets

A capital budget program for 1978-79 of $7,515,900 was approved by the State Building Commission. In addition, the legislature voted $250,000 to plan for a new school of veterinary medicine. The University System also will get funds from a $5 million statewide pool to improve accessibility to buildings for handicapped persons. Four additional engineering positions were added to conduct technical evaluations of building operations and mechanical systems and to develop energy conservation projects. Evaluations were made at all institutions, resulting in a number of building modification projects to conserve energy. A series of system policy and procedure papers provide guidelines for energy conservation programs at individual institutions.

Energy Conservation

After review and recommendation by the office of academic affairs, the regents approved three new bachelor's degree programs, eight master's degree prog-

rams and three doctoral programs to be granted by system institutions. In addition, 1 was planning authorized for 18 proposed new bachelor's degree programs, 4 master's degree programs and 2 doctoral programs. During the year, the system continued audit and review of existing degree programs and conducted long-range planning studies in several major program areas. Funds for the system's first extended degree programs were provided by the legislature. The programs, to be offered in 1978-79, are a bachelor of general studies at Green Bay, an independent major at Superior and a bachelor of business administration at Platteville.

New Programs

Extended Degrees

The coordinator for television production and media activities, established in January 1978, has responsibility for television production at the institutions, with advice and counsel of a committee of production center coordinators. A system library planning study committee was organized in March 1978 to prepare recommendations dealing with resource sharing, planning capital and operational budgets and standards for determining space needs.

TV Production

Library Planning

A statewide study of nursing and nursing education continued during the year, involving the vocational-technical and private colleges as well as the system institutions. Seven public forums were held in cooperation with local health agencies, survey responses were analyzed and preliminary recommendations drafted by subcommittees. Additional public forums are to be held and the final report is scheduled for January 1979.

Nursing Education

The legislature provided more flexibility in funding, but reduced the number of entitlements for sabbatical appointments. Institutions may grant appointments up to 1.5 percent of the total number of faculty members who have completed six years or more. The institutions submitted faculty development plans and the legislature approved release of $256,700 from an escrow account for retraining and renewal programs for faculty members.

Faculty Sabbaticals and Development

A statewide toll-free information service—Higher Education Location Program (HELP)—completed a change to a microfichs-based information system during the year. A counselor who specializes in working with older adult and nontraditional students joined the HELP staff, which is located in the system offices.

Information Service

An announcement by the legislature's joint audit committee that it intended to conduct performance audits of the University System triggered a controversy between legislators and university officials and regents. Conferences resulted in an understanding about procedures for the audits, which began during the year. The Board of Regents devoted many hours during the year to discussion and action on the subject of trust fund investments in South Africa. The attorney general ruled that the system must obey a state law prohibiting investments in companies doing business in South Africa and by the end of the 1977-78 academic year, more than $8 million of an estimated $11 million in such investments had been sold. In November, students demanding divestiture broke down a door and struggled with police who prevented them from disrupting a meeting of the regents. In February, a regent committee listened to 26 speakers during an open session, during which only one speaker opposed divestiture.

Performance Audit

South Africa Investments

A 30-year controversy over the establishment of a veterinary medicine school culminated in June 1978 when the State Building Commission granted $277,000 to the University System to fund initial costs in establishing the new school. In addition, $250,000 was released for program and facilities planning, including construction options at four levels ranging in cost from $16 to $28 million. The school will be at Madison with a food animal clinic at the campus in

Veterinary School

River Falls and is expected to be in operation by 1983-84. The legislature twice before had approved the school but each time failed to override the veto of the start-up funds by the governor, who favored contracting with the University of Minnesota to provide more than the present limit of 17 positions annually for Wisconsin veterinary medicine degree candidates.

Collective Bargaining

Three bills to permit collective bargaining by system faculty members failed to get beyond legislative committees during the year. One of the bills originally was introduced with regent support, but in November 1977 the regents voted not to support legislation enabling faculty and academic staff to bargain collectively. The regents did advise that if legislation were enacted it should provide for a clear choice between the present system of faculty governance or collective bargaining and recommended that any bill contain provisions for (1) broad scope bargaining, (2) bargaining units related to institutions, (3) making the regents responsible for negotiating and administering collective bargaining agreements, (4) establishing the primacy of collective bargaining agreements over existing rules for members of bargaining units and (5) continuation of all existing rights and responsibilities for faculty and academic staff not in bargaining units. A strike of state employees was called over the July 4, 1977 weekend by the state employees union, which includes in its membership many University System classified civil employees. With help of an outside mediator, a settlement was reached on July 18.

Elderhostels

The first elderhostels in Wisconsin began in the summer of 1978 at four system institutions and one private college under auspices of the university extension's programs on aging. A fee of $105 covers room, board and tuition for one week for persons age 60 or older who take one to three courses. The regents decided to

Housing Rules

continue a policy providing that, with certain exceptions, freshmen and sophomores are required to live in university-operated residence halls at nine universities in view of the debt service requirements and the perceived advantages of residence hall living.

Cost Control

In "real," dollar terms (excluding the impact of inflation) support per student for instruction in 1977-78 was lower than in 1972-73, dropping from a composite support index calculated by weighing credit hours of 35.80 in 1972-73 to 32.88 in 1977-78. Current fund revenues and expenditures for the University System increased since 1972-73 at a rate only slightly more than half of the national average for public institutions.

Enrollments and Tuition and Fees Projections

The 1979-81 biennium is expected to bring the highest total system enrollments in the history of Wisconsin. Beyond that peak, enrollments will decline substantially through the 1980s and early 1990s before turning upward again. Various projections show enrollments peaking at 152,000, then declining to a low in 1993 of 100,000 to 136,000. Under current budget policies, and assuming inflation at 7 percent a year, fees for Wisconsin resident undergraduates are expected to increase from about $700 in fall 1978 to about $1,800 in fall 1989. Fees and tuition for nonresident undergraduates would go from about $2,800 to $7,100 in the same period.

WYOMING

State Agency Termination

The 1978 Wyoming legislature passed H.B. 23 in early March abolishing the Higher Education Council. The bill was signed by the governor on March 3, 1978 and became effective on May 27. As neither the legislature nor the governor provided for the administration of federal funds formerly administered by the council, all unspent funds for programs such as the 1202 commission and

student assistance reverted to the federal government on that date.

Although informal discussions have been held concerning the future of post-secondary education coordination and governance, it is anticipated that no further discussion or study will be forthcoming until after the November 1978 election in Wyoming.

CANADA

MANITOBA

Universities Grants Commission
11-395 Berry Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3J 1N6
W. J. Condo, Chairman

Budget Restraints

During the Fall of 1977 there was a change of government in the province of Manitoba. The new government had promised to exercise restraint in the public sector and curtail the rapid rise in government spending. As a result of this restraint program the Universities Grants Commission was required to remove $1.2 million from its budget base. This the commission accomplished by cancelling or reducing the funding to those programs receiving support directly from the commission so that the universities would not be required to bear any portion of this cutback directly. As a result of changes made in the Federal Provincial Arrangements Act, the commission requested that portion of the operating grant dealing with property taxes be transferred to the Department of Urban Affairs. As the government concurred with this request, the grant figures for fiscal year 1978-79 are not comparable with the previous years. The legislature has provided $89.1 million in operating funds for fiscal year 1978-79, an increase of 1.3 percent over 1976-77. Through prudent management and internal reduction the commission was able to increase the support to the three universities and one affiliated college by 3 percent. These funds were allocated by the method, based on categories of expenditure types, adopted in 1976-77.

Appropriations

Enrollments

Manitoba institutions continue to experience a very small growth in total enrollment. Full-time students for 1977-78 numbered 17,194, a decrease of 1.3 percent over 1976-77. Part-time enrollment was 21,942, an increase of 3.1 percent from 1976-77. Full-time graduate enrollment was 1,547, a minute decrease of .5 percent over the previous year.

Program Approval

During 1977-78, nine new, or revisions of existing, programs were approved. One interinstitutional program, a master of public affairs, to be jointly offered by the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg was approved. In addition approval was given for the establishment of two new departments. A request for a new master's program for implementation in 1979 has been received to date and other requests for new or revised programs are expected to be received in the fall.

Capital Projects

The government has reinforced the freeze on capital funding for the coming year and suspended the starting of all new projects for at least one year. The government, however, did confirm that it had an obligation with regard to the centennial project at the University of Manitoba, the recreational complex at the University of Winnipeg and the addition to the music building at Brandon. The major renovations of existing facilities at the University of Manitoba will be funded through debentures.

MARITIME PROVINCES (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5H1
Catherine Wallace, Chairman

Commission Meetings

During the period April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978, the fourth year of operation for the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC), a total of six meetings were held. In addition, a series of open institutional meetings were held in March 1978 to which the various groups within the institutions were invited to discuss with the commission issues facing postsecondary education including scarce resources, declining enrollment and professional programs in relation to the job market. Although on this occasion input was solicited only from the institutions, the meetings were open to the public.

Regional Planning

With input derived from public hearings held at the end of fiscal 1976-77, and utilizing up-dated institutional five-year projections, the commission up-dated its initial planning document and published in January 1978 *Balancing Needs and Resources - Evolving Three Year Regional Planning for Higher Education in the Maritime Provinces*. This document covers aspects of higher education such as enrollment projections, long-range program planning and financing for the period 1978-81.

Appropriations, Program Approval, And Enrollments

In late Fall 1977, the commission's three-year funding recommendations were made to the Council of Maritime Premiers, which subsequently approved a 6.7 percent increase over last year for operating assistance. In addition, the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island approved a further 1 percent for institutions in their provinces. A total of 33 formal program proposals were dealt with during the year. Full-time enrollment in Maritime institutions in 1977-78 was stable as it totaled 33,356 compared with 33,283 last year.

Student Aid

The student aid coordinating group, in which the commission participates with provincial student aid directors, continued to work towards the goal of a uniform student aid program, and provincial student application forms were modified to achieve similarity of wording.

Reciprocity

The commission's advisory committee for New Brunswick francophone students in Quebec is continuing with its negotiations with a view to expansion of the original interprovincial agreement to include such areas as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, optometry, audiology and speech therapy, and to insure accessibility to those programs for New Brunswick students.

Information System

The Atlantic universities financial information system, designed to report institutional revenue and expenditures on a uniform basis, is being implemented and is expected to be fully operational within the next three years. The commission participates in this project in cooperation with the Association of Atlantic Universities (AAU).

Computer Network

The agreements for the two educational computer network committees in which the commission participates with institutions were renewed with minor amendments, on their expiration, for a further three-year term.

Dental School

Early in the year the commission, in cooperation with Dalhousie University and the Atlantic Health Ministers, recommended to the council expansion of Dalhousie University's dental school facilities to correct the imbalance in supply and demand of dental practitioners in the region. The council approved the recommendation and the federal governnent agreed to share costs. In July 1977,

Forest Ranger School

Technician Training

the commission recommended to the council consideration of a new Maritime forest ranger school as part of a proposed forestry complex. A proposal for the training of francophone technicians was also approved by the commission and recommended for funding to the provincial government.

Commission Studies

Several studies were initiated or continued during the 1977-78 year. A report mandated last year and entitled *Study of the Canadian University Academic Year* had been received by the end of the year, and the studies mandated on research activities and continuing education are expected to be completed shortly. A study of optometrical education was made during the year covering such areas as optometrical manpower requirements and accessibility to training in the region. The institutions on the commission's schedule comprise both universities and other postsecondary institutions. In order to insure that both groups are well served, the commission in July 1977 launched a university-vocational/technical interface study, which the commission expects to receive in the summer of 1978. Another area in which the commission mandated a study during the reporting year was psychology education, which is also expected to be completed by the summer of 1978.

Engineering Education

A task force was established in cooperation with the Association of Atlantic Universities to review the recommendations made in the *Research Report on Engineering Education in the Maritimes* undertaken for, and presented to, the commission at the end of last year. By year end the task force was finalizing its advice for commission consideration. Two cooperative committees were established during the year — the AAU-MPHEC academic advisory committee to provide advice on all university programs and long-range planning and the AAU-MPHEC operating grants formula committee to review the current method of allocating operating assistance.

Cooperative Committees

"END OF DOCUMENT"